DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 162 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

...(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hollo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

31, Churchgate Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
SALE OF THE PRODUCTS AND APPLIANCES of the Well-known "West Disinfecting" Co. of New York.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street a large quantity of Products and Appliances of the West Disinfecting Co. of New York, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the morgagor:—
Phenyl-Bacillite, Chloro-Naptholeum Dip, Skin Soap and Chloro-Naptholeum Animal Soap, Pipe-Klen-zo, Floor-oils, Drip-Machines, Urinel Cakes, Fumigating Apparatus, Generator, Formosal and Carboform Fumigator, Decodorizing Lamps, Chloride Jars, Spray Pumps, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KIKA STREET. OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mankuverbai, wife of Kalianjee Purshotum, and Bai Gomtibai, widow of Bhansali Jivandas Goculdas, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July, 1915, and made between the said Mortgagor of the first part, Bai Gomtibai, widow of Jivandas Goculdas, of the second part, Kalianjee Purshotum of the third part, and the said Mortgagees of the fourth part, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th day of July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 269, New No. 7523, Old Survey No. 2008, and New Survey No. 679, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57, and now under Street No. 297, 299 and Ward C. No. 5900, and bounded on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu, on the North formerly by the property of Bhanjee Damjee, and now by the property of Goriee Amrath Khusal, on the East by the sweeper's passage, and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mahbhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1917 at 3 p.m., (B. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1917 to 31st July, 1918, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., drawing toddy tapping date trees and gathering cocoanuts from trees situate at Chaupati Gowalia Tank Road, Peddar Road, Foras Road, Worli, Sopari Bagh Road, Government Gate Road Parel, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Purbhadevi Road, Mahim etc.
For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON ROPES.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the underwriters:—
EX. S. S. "CITY OF EXETER.
D. 27 H. 5 Coils each containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton Ropes 13inches by 333 feet each weighing about 1,613 lbs.
J. C. H. 3 Coils each containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton Ropes 12 inches by 333 feet each, weighing about 961 lbs.
M. W. H. 1 Coil containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton ropes 11 inches by 333 feet weighing abouh 234 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Lombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15 per set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS—Look sharp. B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS opened 1st July, meets daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.) Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. 8809

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 120. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8810

WANTED—A NURSE for taking care of infant Princes, in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8805

WANTED—A good looking, young and energetic EUROPEAN GOVERNESS to look after two, grown up children in Bombay, one knowing music will be preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8802

WANTED—ONE ACCOUNT CLERK and ONE CORRESPONDENCE FAST TYPIST. Both Gujarati Hindus with three years' office experience. Salary Rs. 40 and upwards. Apply very fully. NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8820 8824

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One SHORT HAND TYPIST and one fast hand COPYING CLERK for a Solicitors' firm. Apply to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8787

WANTED.—VETERINARY SURGEON to manage Porbandar Pinjrapole, residence free. Apply with testimonials stating salary to, The MANAGER, PINJRAPOLE, PORBANDAR.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS to stay with a respectable Mahomedan family to teach and look after children. Apply to Box No. 955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8826

WANTED.—For a local High School a PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in English. Apply stating experience and terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 959 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8841

WANTED.—An expert SHORTHAND TYPIST. Excellent pay and prospects for a competent and experienced man. Only those experienced need apply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, 80, Esplanade Road. 8839

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a Maharani in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady of good education and standing will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8804

WANTED for the 1st King's African Rifles, Nyasaland Protectorate, one QUARTER MASTER'S CLERK, pay Rs. 90 per month; one PAYMASTER'S CLERK, pay Rs. 125 per month; one ORDERLY ROOM CLERK, Rs. 125 per month; with free rations during war and quarters. All must be intelligent and capable men, able to use a Typewriter with accuracy and speed. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 8829

WANTED

WANTED—At once Rs. 95,000 on a mortgage of two new Buildings situated on Sandhurst Road, Brokers need not trouble. Write to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8801

WANTED—One or two attached FLATS, each having three or four bed-rooms, fitted with electric lights and fans, at Colaba, Cooperage or preferably Marine Lines. Please apply to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8803

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 500 for a very paying but a speculative sort of business. Hundred per cent. certainty of doubling capital in two months. Partner need not be responsible for lost. Correspondence treated very confidential. Apply to Box 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8828

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED—MORNING or EVENING WORK 3 to 4 hours daily by a young and energetic man well experienced in accounts, correspondence and general office work. A thorough business man and capable to take charge of an office or a department. Service under Indian gentlemen preferred. Please write to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8827

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A newly built BUNGLOW, at Lanowla Hill. Apply to Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8836

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

I the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil. P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY. 8834

PUBLIC NOTICES

TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS WANTED.

WANTED in August TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS. For full particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, La Martiniere College, Lucknow. 8830

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of eight per cent. per annum free from INCOME TAX, for the half year ended 30th June 1917, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY July 23rd to Registered Shareholders on the 30th June, 1917.

WARRANTS for the amount of DIVIDEND due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

INTIMATION should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

A. G. GRAY,
Acting Manager.

July 7th, 1917. 8832

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all D class special indents certified prior to the 11th June are cancelled; the supply of wagons against such indents will cease on the 23rd July, 1917. Until further notice the certification of new indents will be subject to certain conditions, particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned. Consumers of small quantities of coal or coke may obtain their supplies from dealers at the following maximum current rates viz. coal Rs. 25, Hard Coke Rs. 35 per ton, ex-depot.

Large consumers in urgent need of coal, either for bunkers or industrial consumption, may apply for a temporary supply from Government Emergency Reserve Stock.

W. G. WARBURTON,
Deputy Controller, (Coal Supplies.)

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 9th July, 1917. 8833

PUBLIC NOTICE.

KNOW all who are herein concerned that one THAKAR RANCHHORDAS MANJI, one of the working partner of the firm of Messrs. MOHANLAL KESHAVLAL & Co., of Mulji Jetha Market, Gopal Gulli, having debited to his account a sum of money to the extent of about Rs. 6,259 though nothing appears in the books of firm to his credit up to date, we have thought it advisable to dissolve the above-mentioned firm from this date and thus severed all our connection with the said Mr. Ranchhordas Manji. The public are therefore warned against dealing with him either by way of making or receiving payments or entering into any other transaction so far as the name and responsibilities of the firm of Messrs. Mohanlal Keshavlal are concerned and that said firm or the undersigned shall not be responsible hereafter for any acts of the said Mr. Ranchhordas Manji.

KESHAVLAL NAGINDAS.
BHAICHUND MULCHUND.
for
Messrs. MOHANLAL KESHAVLAL & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1917. 8835

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, and a special bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 13th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June 1917.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1917. 8796

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NUSSERWANJI EDALJI SETHNA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring two hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts with the chawl standing thereon situate at Parsi Punchayat Lane, Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by the said Parsi Punchayat Lane on or towards the South by a house formerly belonging to Edalji Nusserwanji Sethna and devised by him to the said Nusserwanji Edalji Sethna and conveyed by the said Executors of Edalji Nusserwanji Sethna to the said Nusserwanji Edalji Sethna by another Deed of Conveyance of even date on or towards the East by the property of the Trustees of the Nowroji Sorabji Sett Charity and on or towards the West by the said Parsi Punchayat Lane and which said piece of land is entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Survey Nos. 1526-1590. New Survey No. 9100. Old No. 45. and New No. 31 and which property is entered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay Under Ward Nos 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773 (F) Street Nos. 18. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 34.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1917.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Purchaser's Attorney. 8831

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. NANUJI BAPUJI KOTHARE, and RAKHMAJI NANUJI KOTHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my client the property described in schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Sewri Koliwada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 459 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149 New No. 3745 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2324 together with the messuages and tenements and fish market standing thereon which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 3181, Street Nos. 422 and 421 (1) and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West by the Port Trust Railway on or towards the North partly by the Port Trust Railway and partly by the said passage Vendors and on or towards the South by the Sewri Koliwada Road.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1917.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney. 8838

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Hormusji Nosherwanjee Vakil, of Bombay Parsi the sole surviving executor and trustee of the last Will of MAHOMED HAJI SABOO has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client's Bai RUKHIABAI wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim and others the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood; all persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcel of Fazendari land or ground now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-three four upon nine square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, Ward Nos. 2650 at 2652 and Street Nos. 288-290-292-294-296 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai widow of Miya Shaikbji.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 8831

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1913;

and

In the matter of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, and Reduced.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED, and Reduced ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution for reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rupees One Crore to Rupees Ten Lakhs, was on the 11th day of June, 1917, presented to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and is now pending; and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 8th day of August, 1917.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, and Reduced.

8730

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE AT LAHORE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913 AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

PETITION of the Liquidators of the above-named Company for making a Call of Rs. 65 upon the Contributories of the said Company.

GENERAL ORDER FOR CALL.

Upon the application of the Liquidators of the above named Company dated the 6/8th of January, 1917, and upon reading the three orders of the Court, dated the 13th of January, 1917, and the 10th of February 1917, and the 17th of March 1917, the two Balance Sheets as at the 13th of June 1916, and the 13th December, 1916, the two Affidavits of the said Liquidators dated the 10th March, 1917, and the 17th March, 1917, together with the Schedules marked "A" therein referred to, it is ordered that a Call of Rs. 65 per share be made on all the Contributories of the said Company and it is hereby ordered that each such Contributory do on or before the 31st day of July, 1917, pay to the Liquidators of the said Company or into the National Bank of India Ld., Lahore, to the account of the Liquidators of the said Company, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

(Sd.) C. A. BARRON,
Additional Judge.

14th June, 1917. 8837

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th July, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Lalji Laxmidas at Dariasthan Gally in Israil's Dela at his own Godown and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marvadi Kastoorchandji Fojmalji.

25 cases Japanese camphor, each case consisting of 80 tins each tin weighing 2 lbs. 24 bundles in each tin equal to 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH JULY 1917 AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), AT PREMISES NO. 23 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, NEAR MESSRS. D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS WATCH-MAKERS, LATELY IN OCCUPATION OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

Auction sale of specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood Furniture by well-known makers, including dinning table and Robert Pattern dining chairs, Rich Silk and Tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top center tables, rich well designed cabinets, almyrahs of the latest pattern, single and double wooden cots, rich side boards, dumbwaiter, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, office writing tables, revolving book cases, revolving chairs, hatstands, watnos, meatsafe, dirty cloth basket, rocking chairs, low and easy chairs, book racks, leather lined reclining sofas, birchwood seated American chairs, washing tables rich pictures, rich glass and porcelainware etc., etc.

On THURSDAY the 12th July 1917 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction at the above premises, (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood Furniture by well-known makers comprising rich silk as well as tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets marble top center and Octagon tables, dining tables John Robert Pattern dining chairs, rich single and double door almyrahs of the latest design, single and double wooden cots side boards, rich mahoganized chest of drawer with mirror, rich corner cabinets, dumbwaiter, revolving book cases, revolving and rocking chairs, office writing tables, arm and armless office chairs, hat stands, watno's, meatsafe, dirty cloth baskets, low and easy chairs, book racks reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, birchwood seated American chairs, washing tables, pictures, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, THE 10TH JULY, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T).

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture by Dewji Canji and other makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, large Treacher's ice chest, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, 8 day winding grand father drawing room clock striking hours, tiled top and plain teapoys, marble top tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, China jars, Collard and Collard's sweet-toned cottage piano, folding harmonium, rolled top writing table, microscope by C. Collins, London, large safe with stand, talking machine, single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, etc., etc.

The property of Revd. C. D. T. Mason.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GUNBOW STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1917, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis & Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomad Haji Kassum Kala in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of May, 1914, the following landed property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Gunbow Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 103 6/7 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 361, New No. 5363 Old Survey No. 561, and New Survey No. 1/9203 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Wadia on or towards the West by the property of Khusaldas Hargowandas on or towards the North by the said Gunbow Street and on or towards the South by a public passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1797 (2) and Street Nos. 93, 95 and 97 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ananji Chhaganlal Parekh and are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 35 Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

48, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF LARGE BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 93, 99, Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Street (next to the Bengal Bank and near the Bombay Bank).

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 9th July, 1917. 8837

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Bombay's most Central Theatre.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
Five reel Drama.
"THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. M."
Melancholy with boredom, a rich American only finds the joy of life when a fortune-teller has foretold that he will die in three months' time. He falls in love and is cured of his boredom so doesn't want to die. The ending is a surprise, and will create much laughter.
"A POLITICAL TRAMP."
A tramp impersonates a temperance election candidate and pretches free drinks for all, but only misses a thrashing by running extremely fast.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
"THE LAST CHAPTER"
Being the 15th and last episode of
THE
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
Showing
JERRY'S THRILLING FIGHT
with the
OCTOPUS
At the bottom of the sea and many other sensational incidents.
Also
"DUTY BEFORE LOVE"
A great modern war drama in 3 acts.
How a French Girl fell into the Hands of the German Spies and how she out-witted them and finally Emerged Triumphant.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"MINING INSECT—THE MOLE—CRICKET
Scientific Series. Coloured.
"SKINNY'S LOVE TANGLE"
comic.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee every SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Superb Eclair Production.
FOR THE HONOUR OF FRANCE.
5 Reels. 6,000 Feet.
featuring Mlle. ANDREE PASCAL of the Ambigu Theatre, Paris.
A great and powerful story of French Patriotism.
with
Latest Topical Budget
and
BILLY MERSON & LUPINO LANE
in a two-reel uproarious comic subject
Thrice Nightly
7.00 8.45 10.30.
LOOK OUT
FOR
"THE PURPLE MASK."

THE MOST THRILLING SECOND INSTALMENT
of the World-renowned Serial
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
55,000 FEET LONG.
Each Instalment 10,000 feet long.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.
RATES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
3 PRIZE MATINEES, AT 3 & 5
AND
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE.
SITUATED HORNBY ROAD, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
10th Story from "Who's Guilty" series.
"THE TRIAL OF SOULS"
A fire Drama of American Military Life.
Continuation of our science series.
MAKING A MODERN CAR.
Showing the famous "Overland" Co.
MAKING A 1000 CARS A DAY.
A CAR MADE BEFORE YOUR EYES.
COMEDY CARTOONS "WIFFLES."

To-night* —— *To-night
IS THE NIGHT
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
Our last week's packed Houses is ample proof enough that very few missed the first 2 Episodes of the
GREAT SPANISH LOVE SERIAL
"JUSTICE"
but in case you have missed them, hurry up to-night, do not keep back and deprive yourself of seeing one of the best, the first, the highest Spanish Love Serials.
***To-night*—START'S "JUSTICE and REVENGE"**
***To-night*—LOVE.—HATE.—TRAGEDY**
***To-night*—DAVID ROSCOE** saved from the King of the forest.
***To-night*—Do Not Miss the mightiest Programme** in Bombay.
***To-night*—One Waterproof at 7 p. m. show as prize.**
Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

"MAGNIFICENT!"
That's the one word in which the thousands who flock to see the gigantic, thundering serial
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
sum up its manifold beauties. In every chapter, there is something to rivet the attention. A deep human interest is sustained throughout. Every episode is full of suspense. Youth, romance, love, revenge, deceit, tragedy spring up every alternate minute. It is a clean lively story, with no excruciating torture, no slatternly characters, nothing physically repulsive, full of thrills, full of comradeliness, in which Virtue triumphs and Vice is baffled in the long run.
A grand film forsooth!—bubbling with earnestness, sincerity and pathos.
The Second Week is in full swing.
Do not tarry! It is a film in a thousand.
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churny Road).
Ladies admitted in First Class at Half Rates upto Friday.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. ***TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.***
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the World-famous Illusionist
— CHUNG LING SOO —
In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism and baffling Illusions, assisted by MISS SUEE SEEN and LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.
CHUNG LING SOO The Great Magician from The London Hippodrome
CHUNG LING SOO Presents the Greatest Illusion Spectacles ever seen.
CHUNG LING SOO After a Record Tour of China and the Far East
CHUNG LING SOO Has reached the highest pinnacle of fame.
CHUNG LING SOO The Greatest and Most Artistic Illusionist.
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M. ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co. DAILY FROM 10 a. m. AFTER 6 p. m AT THEATRE.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 PATHE PICTURES.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
6-30 To-Night 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents the
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
In
A Funny Musical Playlet
MY BIRTHDAY
also
A Local Topical Musical Skit
IN BOMBAY FROM MESSPOT
preceded by following
MONSTER VARIETIES
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
London's Genial Comedian
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
Gaiety's Favourite Soubrette.
MISS ETHEL VIVIAN
Lady Sharp Shooter.
MISS MINNIE BARTELLE
The Flapper.
PEGGY AND ROSIE
The Divine Twins.
"EVANGE BROS."
Of Crystal Palace Fame in their Sensatio nal
EXPERT MILITARY SWORDSMANSHIP
C. MORRIS
Some Comedian.
Above will be intercepted by
A PATHE'S POWERFUL CINEMA COMEDY
WIFFLES LOVE ROMANCE.
Thursday Next July 12th.
A 2 Act Musical Comedy
"DO IT NOW."

ANODYNE CHARM
A sovereign Remedy for all Pains External or Internal.
It is an unfailing quickly acting specific for all cases of **Headaches, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Muscular Pains** or **Pains due to digestive disorders,** First aid choleric Diarrhoea never failing.
It stops the pain by recovering the cause, is prompt to cure, mild in action, and absolutely harmless in effect.
Price, As. 12 per phial.
Sold everywhere—chemists and stores—or direct from
Sole Agents for India:—
S. EJAZUDDIN & Co.
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
6, Colootolah Street, **CALCUTTA.**
A FRIEND IN NEED

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			22,000
" Exports to Great Britain			11,000
" " Oct.			25.85+1.32
" " Jan.			26.18+1.43
" " Mar.			26.30+1.34
Spot Cotton at New York			26.15— 30
" " New Orleans			24.63+ 38
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			24.99+1.27
" Jan.			25.61+1.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			9½
Demand Bills			4.75.32
Silver Commercial Bars			78 3/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports			67,000
" Exports to Great Britain			29,000
" " to France and Continent			10,000
" " to Japan			3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports			715,000
" " at Interior Ports			500,000

New York, July 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			5,000
Futures at New York Oct.			25.87+ 2
" " Jan.			26.12— 6
" " Mar.			26.25— 2
Spot Cotton at New York			26.70+ 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			25.63+1.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			25.20+ 21
" " Jan.			26.00+ 38

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 7,

This morning the nominal quotations were Rs. 515 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 492/3 for Good Broach April. The market opened late and advanced quickly. Business was done at Colaba in Fine Broach July at Rs. 521/22 and in Good Broach April at Rs. 509, the rise being due to a better enquiry and scarcity of sellers. Otherwise the market was irregular. Fully Good Bengal January was done on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms at Rs. 395, but the bazaar quotation was Rs. 371. Closing rates were as under, the tone of the market being steady for Broach and irregular for other descriptions.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills chiefly for Bengals and stapled kinds.

QUOTATIONS 5-45 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		520/21
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		450
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		371
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt		445/6
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt		435/6
Good Sawgd. Dhurwar	July-Augt		483
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt		481
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt		478

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	502/9
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	371

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	July	367/68
Broach	July	515/516

NEW CROP.

Bengal	Jan.	368/69
Broach	April	501

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th July:—

Cotton	6,986 bales.
Wheat	65,962 cwts.
Linseed	3,872 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	1,952 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	117 "
Groundnuts	1,287 "
Castorseed	11,993 "
Rice	1,221 "
Myrabollams	7 "
Cottonseed	290 "
Mowraseed	NH
Gram	1,593 "
Jowar	2,369 "
Maize	36 "
Barley	2,481 "

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 4th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	2	2,314
B. B. & C. I. Railway	4	7 220

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay: July 7th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Buyer Terms: Rs. a. p.	Sell. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	45 0 0	0 11 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bunch	45 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 7 0	0 13 0
" Brown Cawnpore	0 7 0	0 13 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 5 0	7 11

BULLION.

The silver market was steady on account of good buying for July settlement. The market closed steady.
Eng. Bar Gold 26-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-7.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-2.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 92-2.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 92-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 178.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 275½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73¼.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm and there was some rise in the prices which was not maintained on account of profit taking and speculative sales. The decline was alround and chiefly in Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,770 to 1,730 and closed at 1,735, Madhavjees from 2,110 to 2,060, Fazulbhoys from 780 to 757/8, Indore-Malwas from 407/8 to 400, Indian Bleachings from 307/8 to 300, Crescents from 230 to 222/8, Currimbhoys from 345 to 335, Pearls from 550 to 540, Simplex from 725 to 717/8, and Nagpurs from 2,465 to 2,445.

Bombay United declined to 727/8, Centurys to 327/8, Kasturchand to 1,200.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 260 and 250, and deferreds from 1,095 to 1,050, and Katni ordinarys were quoted at 245.

Alcocks improved to 910. Bombay-Burma declined to 932/8 and Tata Hydros to 1,160. The market closed easy.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 24,114-13-0 brought forward amounts to Rs. 1,42,502-0-10, showing a net return for the last six months of nearly sixteen per cent. per annum, free of Income

The Directors have resolved to dispose of this sum as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent. pe rannum, free of Income Tax	52,500	0	0
To carry forward	90,002	0	10
	Rs. 1,42,502	0	10

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

There was less excitement in the market for jute mill shares to-day, owing to profit-taking bringing out large number of shares. Prices ruled fairly steady on the whole. In other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Banejorah 14-8, 14-12; Equitable 50-4, 50-8; Sowardih 15-4, 15-8.

Jute:—Albion pref 116; Auckland ord 240, 337; Barnagore ord 97, 98, 95, 96; Belvedere ord 405, 408; Clive ord 167-8, 164-12, 167; Dalhousie pref 114; Fort Gloster ord 460; Fort William ord 190, 193, 188, 194; Fort William pref 108; Hooghly ord 69, 70; Kamarhatty ord 336, 340; Kanknarrah ord 460; Lawrence ord 361, 363, 364; Lawrence pref 114; Lothian ord 130, 137; Northbrook ord 37-4, 37; Orient at par; Union ord 540, 544.

Miscellaneous:—Aerating Gas 136, 137; Calcutta Steam 134, 135; Triton Insurance 55, 59, 60; Tirrihannah Tea 21.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated May 31st state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling increase of £2,075, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $8,741,000 has been shipped or engaged to be shipped from the United States, principally to Spain and Japan.

The Rhodesian gold output for April 1917 amounted to £297,977, as compared with £339,386 in April 1916, and £300,183 in March 1917.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" cabled on the 29th instant, that the gold requirements of Japan "for the next three months will probably be about $50,000,000 (£10,000,000). It is explained that the gold is required to pay India for cotton. At the same time, it is known that Japanese bankers, other private interests, and perhaps the Japanese Government, are arranging to purchase here French and British securities, which should moderate our gold exports."

The following were the net gold movements of the United States of America, during the three years ending 1916:—

	Net Imports.	Net Exports
1916	$530,000,000	
1915	$421,000,000	
1914		$165,000,000

SILVER.

The market continues short of supplies, and is easily affected by any special demand that may arise, even though it be modest in extent.

China sales have been again reported somewhat reduced in volume. Whilst substantial supplies are forthcoming from that quarter, the level of prices is hardly likely to advance materially, notwithstanding the strength of the enquiry for coinage.

Although it is stated in the Indian Currency Return that the amount of notes in circulation has increased by 101 lakhs, the silver reserve is practically unaltered.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation May 7, 8388; May 15, 8650; May 22, 8751.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion May 7, 1464; May 15, 1546; May 22, 1545.

Gold Coin and Bullion in India May 7, 1115; May 15, 1085; May 22, 1032.

Gold in England May 7, 517; May 15, 517; May 22, 517.

The stock in Bombay consisted of 2,400 bars, as compared with 2,000 bars last week. The stock in Shanghai on 26th May 1917, consisted of about 27,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 26,600,000 ounces in sycee and 17,500,000 dollars on 19th May 1917.

Statistics for the month of May are appended:—

Highest price 38 1/8d. Lowest price 37 3/4d. Average 37.939.

The Ontario Government announces that in 1916, the total shipments of silver amounted to 19,874,970 fine ounces, valued at $12,622,849. Notwithstanding the fact that, as compared with 1915, the output shows a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. the valuation exceeds that of 1915 by about half a million dollars.

Quoations for bar silver p. oz. std.

May 25 37 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 26 37 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 29 37 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 30 38 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 31 38 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 37.925 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

"EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS AND EXEMPTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that the P. S. added to my letter, appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" is not correct, so I apologise to all parties concerned and withdraw it. Mr. Hurst is delivering one "lecture" in statistics per week to the new second year students.—Yours, etc.,

DESPAIR.

July 7th.

IMPROVING NATURAL RESOURCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 7.

The Collector of Munitions, Karachi, announces that he is prepared to enquire into any proposals for developing industries or natural resources in Sind which would assist in production of munitions of war.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

There were 1,002 deaths against 1482 seizures from plague in India during week ended 30th June 1917. The following are provincial figures:—Bombay 386, Madras 17, Bengal 3, Punjab 34, Bengal and Bihar 47, United Provinces 66, Burma 100, Central Provinces 73, Mysore State 66, Hyderabad State 36, Central India 13, Rajputana 152, Kashmir 9.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 6th July, 1917, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The preliminary jute forecast for eight Bengal districts issued to-day shows 750,288 acres being decrease of 18,686 and 222,674 acres for seven districts in Bihar and Orissa or decrease of 1,863 compared with last year.

Rs. 4
Will Purchase You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
As Cheap As Charming.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have A Set.
Write to:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Jewish: 18th of Thamaz, 5677.
Hindu: 4th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 18th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 2nd of Bahman, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.; Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. instead of at 10 a.m. on 10th July, as previously notified.

Cercle Litteraire: Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the fifteenth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 10.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Public Meeting of Hindu Ladies to Express Sorrow at Death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday General Post Office at 11 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9-30.

FRIDAY, July 13th.

Prof. Burnett-Hurst's lecture on "The Organisation of a Statistical Inquiry," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post office at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

CHITRE—At Topewalla's Bungalow, Grant Road, on Saturday, the 7th instant, Mrs. Venubai Chitre, wife of Mr. Nanabhoy G. Chitre, Assistant Manager, "Advocate of India," at the age of 30 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and relations.

GUZDAR—On 8th July, Sorabji Framji Hormasji Guzdar, Muccadam to Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., father of Messrs. Nasserwanji, Jalbhoy, Pherozesha, Rustomji and Kaikhasru Guzdar and son-in-law of late Bai Soonabai Barjorji Nicholson died last evening at his residence Dadyseth Buildings, near Cama Bag. Funeral this afternoon, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

COUTINHO—On 8th July, Maria the infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Coutinho, died at 10 p.m. Funeral to-day at 4 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 9.

605. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 14-7-1917. At Headquarters:

606. Range.—The Rifle Range is alloted to companies as under:—

Monday 9th, "A" Company.
Tuesday 10th, Wednesday 11th, and Thursday 12th, Recruits.
Friday 13th and Saturday 14th, "A" Company.

607. Increase.—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.

No. 639 Pte. R. I. N. Norris.

608. Transer.—The undermentioned are transferred from "B" to "A" Company. (Panchgani Detachment).

No. 376 Corpl Godrej, P.B.; No. 377 Pte. Desai, P.M.; No. 378 Pte. Didcock, S.; No. 380 Pte. Mehta, K.N.; No. 381 Pte. Satarawalla, D.N.; and No. 382 Pte. Wadia, R.A.

609. Move.—Staff Sergt. Instructor J. Annett proceded to Bombay on Saturday, 7th instant, on duty returning on completion.

II. Staff Sergt. Instructor R. J. Martin proceeded to Sholapur on Saturday 7th instant on duty returning on completion.

610. Transfer.—No. 333 Pte. E. L. Crisp is transferred from Panchgani Detachment to "A" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
ADJUTANT, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) afternoon the 9th instant, at 3-30 o'clock.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated during the month of June, 1917, was 2,817. Out of these 691 were male, 1,466 female and 660 children. The daily average of patients was 93.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered to-day in the Hall of the Good Life League, (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, on "The Three Paths of Yoga."

The lecture is open to the public and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 9th instant, instead of at 10 a.m. on 10th July, as previously notified.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 13th July 1917. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 23rd June 1917 are more by Rs. 153,11,503 to the figures for corresponding period 1916-1917.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A SHOCKING STORY OF SLAVE TRAFFIC

A PILGRIM BROKER'S "MARRIAGES".

(*Before Justice Kajiji & a Common Jury.*)

EMPEROR *v.* ABDUL RAHIMAN KARI SHAMIRUDDIN.

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 30 was charged with the offences of obtaining possession of a minor girl named Shamratanbibi for purposes of prostitution, and of abduction of that girl.

Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the Crown.
Mr. J. B. Patel defended the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—

The accused who was alleged to be a broker for pilgrims, was married to a woman, named Asubai for about six years. He married a second wife two years back. He brought Asubai about a year back and kept her in a very disreputable locality. There he brought his second wife and made them both live a life of prostitution. He then borrowed Rs. 150 from a Marwari and went to Bengal. There in a village in Barisal District, he met the complainant's father who was a cultivator. He induced the father to give his girl, Shamratanbibi in marriage to him, by paying him Rs. 275 as dower-money. He then brought her to Bombay at Golpitha where his two wives were living. She was made to stay there and lead a life of prostitution. In her examination-in-chief, Shamratanbibi said that she came from Barisal District.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Her age was fifteen. She knew the accused who was her husband. She saw him first at her father's house in Barisal District in Bengal. When the accused saw her father he told him that he was a broker for pilgrims. Then her marriage with the accused was performed. At the time of the marriage a document was executed between her father and the accused. He had told her father that he had two other wives in Bombay. On the next morning she started with the accused for Bombay. Her husband told her that he would take her to Mecca, Medina and after the pilgrimage bring her back to her father's place. An old woman named Sakina accompanied them to Bombay. She was taken to a house where the two wives of the accused lived. She lived there for about six days. When she came to that house she found that the two wives of the accused were leading the lives of prostitutes. Then her husband persuaded her for four days to lead such a life and said that people in Bombay used to earn money in this way. When she resisted doing that she was beaten by the accused and made to sit near a window on the fifth day. On that night she was made to lead a bad life but she cried. The accused was present in the house on that night. On the following day, the police came and she was taken to the police chowky and she was examined by the doctor.

In her cross-examination she stated that while at Barisal, the accused did not say that as his two wives were leading a bad life, he was going to divorce them. The accused told her father that he was a teacher and also a broker for pilgrims. She did not know any other language than Bengali. The agreement with her father was not shown to her. She did not know what the agreement contained but her father told her that an agreement was taken. The old woman who accompanied her to Bombay was her sister's mother-in-law. The old woman accompanied her with the idea of going to Mecca. Before she came to Bombay, she was a virgin. When she came to Bombay she had not good clothes; but her husband gave her good clothes in order to make her lead a bad life. At present she was staying in a *musafarkhana* and a C.I.D. man was bringing her here and taking her back. To-day she was brought by a C.I.D. policeman. She and her witnesses were not allowed to talk with any other people.

In her re-examination she stated that when she went to the *musafarkhana* she had no relations or friends. She had gone there with the old woman, her two other co-wives. She could not go to any other place in Bombay. If she had known that she would be made to lead the life of a prostitute in Bombay, she would not have married him and come to Bombay.

In his examination-in-chief Dr. Powell, Police-Surgeon stated that the girl was brought to him on 16th May. He examined her personally and her age was 14. In his opinion the girl was not 16. She presented the appearance of a girl who had intercourse.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Nawabali, the father of the girl, was then examined. In his examination-in-chief he stated that he was a cultivator and lived in Barisal District, in Bengal. Shamratanbibi was his daughter and her age was 14 or 15. He met the accused at Barisal and he married his daughter to him. The accused said that he was doing the work of a teacher in Bombay and would take his daughter to Mecca and then bring her back to Bombay. He entered into an agreement with the accused. This agreement was written by Abdul Wahed who also performed the marriage. He had no relations in Bombay.

In his cross-examination he stated that he did not know whether the C.I.D. officer who accompanied him knew Bengali or not. He had read the agreement to his daughter. He did not remember what the agreement contained. The accused told him that he had two wives but he never told him that his two wives were leading a life of prostitution. If the accused had told him so, he would not have given his daughter to him (the accused). Since he had been in the *musafarkhana* he was not prevented from talking to anybody. He could not say whether a C.I.D. man lived in an opposite room to his in the *musafarkhana*.

Abdul Wahed, the man who wrote out the agreement and performed the marriage rites was then examined.

CO-WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

Asubi in her examination-in-chief stated that she was 20 years old. The accused was her husband. He married her six years ago at her native place in Barisal District. She lived for five years at Barisal and it was one year ago that she arrived here. They stayed at a *musafarkhana*, then at Khetwai Kalsa Mohalla. There she led the life of a prostitute, because her husband beat her and ill-treated her and compelled her to do so. Fatma was another wife of the accused. She was married at Mecca. She too was compelled to lead a bad life. Then they were taken to live at Golpitha and the accused left Bombay to go to Barisal. He borrowed money from a Marwari who came to their place and took their thumb signatures. The accused asked them to pay the Marwari everyday out of their earnings. They earned from Rs. 10 to 15 per day, paid half to the Marwari and half to the brothel keeper. After two months the accused returned to Bombay. He wired to them from Nagpur to send him Rs. 40. They sent him the sum. In that wire he stated that he was coming with another wife to Bombay. Shamratanbibi lived with them for two days. The accused ill-treated her in order to compel her to live a bad life. One night she was made to lead a bad life. Next day the police came.

The case is proceeding.

A CASE OF CHEATING.

ACCUSED GETS FOUR YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

EMPEROR *v.* WILLIAM ROSS.

The accused, an Anglo-Indian, was charged with the offence of cheating, in respect of two bills of the value of Rs. 90.

Mr. Balfour appeared for the Crown.
Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared for the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was a travelling agent of a canvasser for the Grip Face Company which had its offices in Bombay. The Company supplied a belt grease known as the Grip Face Belt dressing. Prior to the 16th of February last they had supplied some drums of grease to the Native Ginning Factory and the Sriram Ramgopal Ginning and Press Factory at Khamgano. The accused ceased to be in the service of the Grip Face Company from the 16th of February. On 22nd February he presented himself at Khangaon and collected the amount due by the two firms in Khangaon. He collected the amount for the Grip Face Company, but retained the amount himself.

The defence was that the proprietor of the Bombay firm had entered into a partnership with a man called Passoo. The proprietor manipulated his books and tried to show that the firm had suffered great loss and for that purpose had debited to the firm with three times, the salary paid to the accused. The accused informed Passoo about it. There was a quarrel between the accused and the Bombay firm about this act of the accused, and the accused left the firm's service. At that time Rs. 113 were due by the firm and he was asked to go and collect the amount from the Khangaon people whose orders had been secured by him and to keep it in part payment of the amount due to him. He accordingly went to the Khangaon and collected the amount and kept it for himself. He sent a letter to the firm subsequently claiming the balance of Rs. 23 due to him. Instead of paying him that amount the firm had launched the present prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused. Taking the previous convictions the accused had, into consideration, his Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

KING-EMPEROR *v.*

1. KALOO WARISHAN.
2. CHANDBI, (woman).
3. SHAMSUDIN ABDUL RAHIM.
4. HASSAN AMIR ALI.
5. NUR MAHOMAD FATEH MAHOMAD.

The first and second accused were charged with being in possession of materials for counter feiting the King's coin. The third accused was charged with being in possession of such materials as well as being in possession of counterfeit coins and of altering them, the accused Nos. 4 and 5 were charged with being in possession of counterfeit coins and of altering them.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the Crown.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—On 2nd April last at 7 p.m. one Shripat Raojee was hawking water-melons and sundry sweets. The fourth and the fifth accused came up to him and the fourth accused asked for a slice of watermelon worth a pice. He gave a four anna piece and took three annas and 9 pies from the hawker. In the same way the fifth accused bought a piece of sweet-meet handing a 4-anna piece and receiving back from the hawker, 3 annas and 9 pies. When the accused 3 and 4 made these purchases the first and third accused were present.

After the accused had gone away the hawker became slightly suspicious of the coins given to him. They appeared to be lighter than the ordinary 4-anna pieces. He pressed them and they broke. The hawker immediately went up to a policeman doing duty at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, showed him the pieces and told him what had happened. He also told him that the accused had gone in the direction of DeLisle Road.

The policeman with the hawker went in the same direction and took with them three other policemen whom they met on the way. Near the Parel Railway Crossing the hawker pointed out the first and the third accused standing near a Soda-water bottle cart and they were arrested by the police. The fourth and fifth accused who were standing a short distance away were also arrested. On the person of the third accused were ten 4-anna pieces which were taken possession of by the police. Another 'havaldar' came up and the coins found upon the person of the third accused and the broken pieces were given in his charge. The accused were then taken to the nearest police station. Their persons were searched and many genuine coins were found and also a false rupee of the year 1917.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

After that Inspector Dalton and other policemen went to the house of the first accused and saw the second accused sitting near the door. As soon as she saw the police officer coming she went in and hid something which proved to be a earthen mould. The police officer then called a "punch" and in the presence of the "punch" materials namely, a crucible "sigree," red earth, and other instruments for counterfeiting King's coin were found in the room. The very same night at 9 p.m. Inspector Dalton searched the house of the 3rd accused and various materials for counterfeiting coin were found there. Two days later a further search was made and 14 half finished 4 anna pieces were found plastered up in a wall.

The accused were then placed before a magistrate who committed them to the sessions.

The 3rd accused pleaded guilty, while the other accused claimed to be tried.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the first and fourth accused and of "not guilty" against accused number two and five.

His Lordship sentenced the first and the third accused to a term of five years rigorous imprisonment and the 4th accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The second and the 5th accused were acquitted.

THEFT OF CAPS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

EMPEROR *v.* JETHA RASHTA.

The accused was charged before Mr. Justice Kajiji with theft of a gold embroidered cap from a shop of Messrs. Narhar Brothers, situate in Shaik Memon Street.

Mr. B. K. Mantri appeared for the Crown.

The facts are that on 22nd April, 1917, when the salesman of the shop went there at 7 a.m., he found one of the cupboards tampered with and a number of caps lying about on the floor. He missed a few caps, but as he did not keep a stock book he could not say how many were missing. He, however, did not take any steps on that day. On 1st May, the accused was seen walking in the neighbourhood of the shop at 3 a.m. by a police constable. The latter's suspicions were aroused and on the accused being searched, it was found that he had two caps on his head. He removed the outer cap and found a gold embroidered cap under it. That cap had the stamp of Damodar brothers on it. Next day the cap was identified by the salesman as belonging to his shop and missing from his shop. The accused was arrested and charged with theft.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused and as he had previous convictions his Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION OF A JAIN ESTATE.

DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

(*Before Justice Marten.*)

FULLCHAND GULABCHAND AND OTHERS..... Plaintiffs.

v.

SAGDISH SAKARCHAND AND ANOTHER..... Defendants.

This was an administration suit, the plaintiff praying, *inter alia*, for a declaration that the 1st defendant was not the adopted son of one Mokumchand.

The parties concerned were all Jains and their principal means of livelihood appeared to have been derived from money-lending. The succession in dispute was that to the estate of one Chunilal, who died without issue in about 1889. His estate was said to be worth from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 80,000 subject to certain disputed claims on behalf of charity.

The 1st defendant, a minor aged 15, claimed the whole estate by adoption. He said he was adopted on Sunday 24th May, 1914, by one Dewalibai, the mother of Chunilal and the widow of Chunilal's father, Mokamchand, who died as long ago as 1892. Dewalibai herself died a week after the alleged adoption while on a journey from Mehsana in the State of Saroda to Poona via Bombay. The 1st defendant was acting by his natural father and guardian *at litem* one Sakerchand.

The adoption was disputed by the plaintiff and also by the 2nd defendant. They said no such adoption ever took place and that consequently the property passed to one or other of them as heirs of Chunilal. The plaintiffs claimed it under the ordinary Hindu Law and the second defendant under some alleged local law or custom of the State of Baroda. The pedigree put forward by the plaintiffs, was at an early stage on the trial admitted by counsel for the first defendant to be correct, although it had at first been contested. The issues which arose, at the present trial, were questions of fact viz., (1) whether the 1st defendant was validly adopted by Dewalibai, and, (2) whether in the events, which had happened the first defendant was entitled to the property in dispute.

The Hon. Advocate General and Mr. B. G. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. D. F. Muller appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the 2nd defendant.

STORY OF ADOPTION DISBELLEVED.

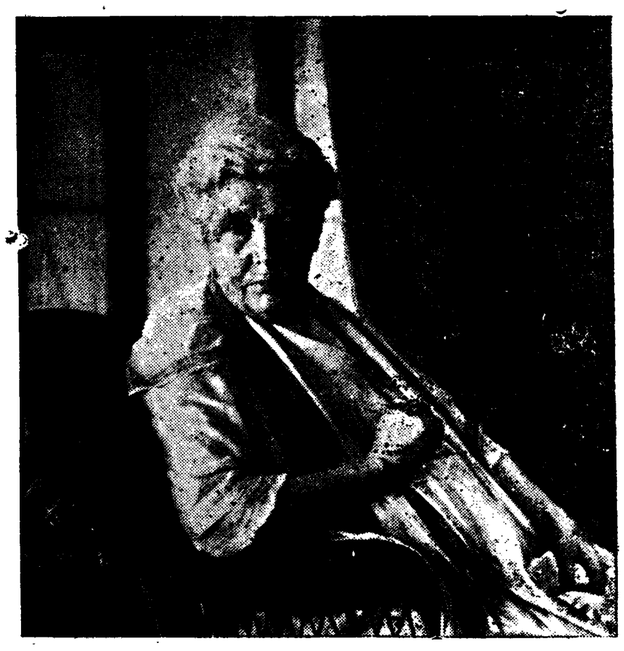
After hearing evidence and arguments at considerable length, his Lordship delivered a written judgment. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said that the case illustrated the danger of a law which required neither writing nor even registration in a public register for such an important link in the succession to property as adoption. There was nothing whatever in writing to show that the adoption took place. On the contrary such documents as existed negatived the adoption. Then the adoption itself was done in a curious way for a well-to-do and religious woman such as Dewalibai. Thirdly, there was nothing whatever to show that Dewalibai's position was in any way altered by the adoption. As far as the evidence went, everything went on just the same as if no adoption had taken place. Fourthly, Sakarchand's conduct after the adoption was, to say the least, most peculiar. After a detailed examination of Sakarchand's evidence, his Lordship came to the conclusion that a large portion of it was false and he declined to accept any portion of his story except where admitted or otherwise corroborated. In his Lordship's opinion the evidence taken on Commission wholly failed to establish of itself the fact of the alleged adoption. His Lordship's conclusion was that the principal witness Sakarchand had broken down in cross-examination and that the evidence of the other witnesses for the 1st defendant was not of such a character as his Lordship could under these circumstances accept as establishing his case, and that consequently the 1st defendant, on whom the onus lay had failed to prove his case. Both the issues were therefore, found against him. There was a declaration that tht 1st defendant was never adopted by Diwalibai as a son of her deceased husband and that the first defendant had no right or interest in the property of Chunilal in the plaint mentioned. The guardian *ad litem* of the 1st defendant was ordered personally to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the action, except in so far as they had been increased by the joinder of the 2nd defendant and by the second defendant's counter claim. There was no order as regards the 2nd defendant's costs consent terms as between the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant were put in.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the 1st defendant: Amin and Desai.

Solicitors for the 2nd defendant: Purnanand and Co.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT



An Exhaustive Character Sketch
by Babu Bepinchandra Pal. Price, 8 As.
GANESH & Co., Publishers, MADRAS.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

INSOLVENCY CHAMBER MATTER.

Petition No 234-17—Malvi M and R and Co for Sureties, Re Bahadarmal Nemani an insolvent v Shivnarayen Baxidani Nemani and anr, sureties.

339-16—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jerupji Jethaji and Co a firm v Memon Alijt Vazir.

CHAMBER MATEER FOR DISPOSAL IN RE AN INFANT.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSSAL UNDER RULE 194 CHAMBERS.

402-16—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Allabux v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

540-16—Dubash and Co, Sha Kushnaji Shanaji and Co a firm v Gulam Hossein Ladhabhai.

590-16—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas v Borah Ebrahim Adamji and anr.

744-16—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v S K Harji and Co a firm.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR CONSENT DECR EE IN CHAMBERS.

523-17—Jamsetji R and D, Bhawanji Narsi Topiwalla v Bai Mamibai widow and anr, Pandia and Co.

FOY DISMISSAL IN COURT.

200-16—Manecklal and Co, Kalji Dharamsey and Co a firm v Vithaldas Radha Kison a firm, Malta and Mulla.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

638-17—In person, Messrs Shanker and Co a firm v Messrs Bhagwan Das Ramchand, In person.

SUITS FOR [illegible] AND FINAL DECREE.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1037-14—Smetham B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Ghitnis M and K.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

JEWELLERY MERCHANTS VICTIMISED.

23 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR A BOGUS "SECOND LIEUTENANT."

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jefferies of the C.I.D. charged a European, named Stephen Hobson "alias" Horace Wallace, with forgery with intent to cheat, and with cheating Kanji Lalji of Colaba, Jhaveri Brothers of Abdul Rahman Street and six other jewellers and merchants.

The prosecution case was that the accused went to the shops of eight of the complainants, dressed as a second lieutenant of the British Army between the 15th and 17th June and took from them jewellery etc., of the value of Rs. 1,700 and in exchange gave them cheques drawn on the Amritsar Branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. The matter was reported to the police on the cheques being dishonoured by the bank. The accused was arrested at Mahomadi-Mahal, where he was living. Inspector Jefferies told the Court that the accused had secured a cheque book from the Amritsar Branch of the Bank in April last and had issued cheques at Amballa, Agra and other places, some of them for Rs. 8,000.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 23 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate said the accused deserved severe punishment as he had forged the cheques and given wrong names. Had he not been in the uniform of an army officer he would not have been trusted by the complainants. The accused had brought the King's uniform into contempt.

MARRIAGE NULLITY CASE AT RANGOON.

PARTIES DECLARED MAN AND WIFE IN THE EYES OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Justice Young in the matter of H. W. Consterding v. T. C. Swaine for a declaration that the ceremony of the plaintiff's marriage with the defendant was null and void on the ground that his consent was procured by fraud; (b) they were married by a Roman Catholic priest who was by the rules and regulations of his church incapable of marrying them, in as much as the respondent was a divorced woman a fact of which he was unaware when he performed the marriage ceremony. The first ground had been abandoned at the trial. So the case had to be decided on the second point.

His honour said there could be no doubt that the celebrant had received episcopal ordination and the marriage was celebrated according to rules rites and ceremonies of the Church except as regards the fact that the respondent had been divorced. There was equally no doubt on evidence according to its rules and customs no priest of the Church of Rome could celebrate a marriage between persons one or both of whom had been divorced. The question, however, was not whether the marriage was valid in eyes of Church of the Rome which was simple, but whether it was valid in eyes of law which was difficult. It was not suggested that the parties were not Christians, or the person who performed marriage ceremony had not received episcopal ordination, or that the ceremony was performed in any way differently from that in which marriages, were celebrated in the Roman Church. Such being the case the marriage in his honour's opinion fulfilled the requirements of the Christian Marriage Act and the parties in eyes of law were man and wife. The petition was dismissed with costs.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector De Burgh charged one Narayan Kanoo with house-breaking and theft on the 7th instant. It was stated that the accused entered on Saturday morning at about one o'clock, the house of Mr. Ardeshir N. Wadia, near Government Gate Road, Parel, and was walking out with a leather bag, when Mr. Wadia caught him.

The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be solitary confinement.

PICKPOCKET'S NINE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Dere charged one Jaising Hari with committing theft. The prosecution case was that a Chinaman, Aming Afat, was going along Abdur Raheman Street, when the accused picked his pocket and removed currency notes of Rs. 100.

The accused, who had nine previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which six weeks were to be solitary confinement.

A DESERTER FROM WORKHOUSE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an Irishman named Frederick Murphy was charged with deserting from the Government Workhouse. The accused pleaded guilty. He said he had got leave from the Workhouse for one day, and was expecting a ship. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kashiram Govind was charged by Inspector Finan with theft of a currency note of Rs 50 from the desk of Mr. R. W. Laxton, a Marine Store-keeper in the E.I.M. Dockyard. The boy stole the note and changed it at once. He was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONSTITUTION OF SYNDICATE.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

PROPOSAL REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

The senate then again considered the question of the constitution of the Syndicate.

The vice-chancellor said that in view of the committee's report, the proposals of which would be moved by Sir Narayan Chandavarker, he would request Sir Temulji Nariman to withdraw his amendment.

Sir Temulji declined to do so.

Sir Narayan then moved the following amendment:

That in part (b) of Dr. Mann's proposition about the Revision of the Constitution of the Syndicate all words after the words "in the following manner" where they first occur be *omitted* and the following be *substituted* in their place:—

"Four by the Faculty of Arts, of whom three must be heads or Professors of Colleges affiliated to this University.

Three by the Faculty of Science, two of whom must be Heads or Professors of Colleges affiliated to this University.

Two by the Faculty of Medicine, one of whom must be a Head or Professor of a College affiliated to this University.

Two by the Faculty of Law.

(The eleven members to be elected as above must be members of the respective Faculties electing them).

Four to be elected by the Senate, one of whom must be a Head or Professor of a College affiliated to this University, provided however that in the event of seven Heads or Professors of Colleges being elected in the elections by the Faculties, the Senate need not elect any Head or Professor of a College.

The elections shall take place in the following order:—

(1) Medicine, (2) Law, (3) Science, (4) Arts, (5) the Senate.

In the event of a Fellow elected under this Regulation ceasing during his term of office to be the Head of, or a Professor in, a College affiliated to this University, he shall, in all cases in which the number of Heads or Professors falls below the statutory minimum, cease to hold office as a member of the Syndicate, and the body whom he represented shall elect one of its members who may be eligible to hold office, provided always that the Fellow so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the period for which the person in whose place he is elected was originally appointed."

Dr. Mann's original motion was as follows:

(b) That *for* General Regulation 15 (pages 38-39 of the Calendar for 1916-17) the following be *substituted*:—

"15. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and fifteen Ordinary Fellows, who shall be elected for one year in the following manner:—

(i) Seven Heads or Professors of Colleges shall be elected as follows:

Three by the Faculty of Arts, of whom one shall be a representative of Commerce;

Three by the Faculty of Science, of whom one shall represent Engineering, one Agriculture, and one Pure Science.

One by the Faculty of Medicine.

(ii) Four, who need not be Heads or Professors of Colleges, shall be elected in the following manner:

One by the Faculty of Arts.

One by the Faculty of Medicine.

Two by the Faculty of Law.

The eleven members to be elected as above must be members of the respective Faculties electing them.

(iii) Four shall be elected by the Senate.

The elections shall take place in the following order:—(1) Medicine, (2) Law, (3) Science, (4) Arts, and (5) the Senate.

In the event of a Fellow elected under this Regulation, section; (i), ceasing during his term of office to be the Head of, or a Professor in a College affiliated to this University, he shall, in all cases in which the number of Heads or Professors falls below the statutory minimum, cease to hold office as a member of the Syndicate and the Faculty which he represented shall elect one of its members who may be eligible to hold office, provided always that the Fellow so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the period for which the person in whose place he is elected was originally appointed."

(c) That in the event of the rejection of (*b*) by the Senate the proposition which was on the Agenda for the Senate Meeting of the 27th January 1917, be adopted, viz.:—

That ,as recommended by the Syndicate, the following Regulation be *substituted* for General Regulation 15 (pages 38-39 of the Calendar):—

"15. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and fifteen Ordinary Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—

5 members to be elected by the Faculty of Arts, of whom one, separately elected, shall represent Commerce and shall be the Head or a Professor of a College of Commerce affiliated to this University; of the remaining four, at least two shall be Heads or Professors of Arts Colleges affiliated to this University.

4 members to be elected by the Faculty of Science in the following order:—(a) one to represent Engineering; (b) one to represent Agriculture; (c) one to represent Pure Science; (d) one who may be any member of the Faculty of Science. Of these four members, at least two shall be Heads or Professors of Colleges affiliated to this University.

3 members to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine, two of whom at least shall be Heads or Professors of a Medical College affiliated to this University.

3 members to be elected by the Faculty of Law.

The elections shall take place in the following order:—(1) Medicine; (2) Law, (3) Science, and (4) Arts.

In the event of a Fellow elected under this Regulation ceasing during his term of office to be the Head of, or a Professor in, a College affiliated to this University, he shall, in all cases in which the number of Heads or Professrs falls below the statutory minimum, cease to hold office as a member of the Syndicate, and the Faculty which he represented shall elect one of its members who may be eligible to hold office, provided always that the Fellow so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the period for which the person in whose place he is elected as originally appointed."

Sir Narayan said the amendment was the outcome of a thorough discussion in the committee and hoped they would accept it.

The motion was agreed to.

The other amendments were then withdrawn by permission.

The original proposition, with Sir Narayan's amendment, was then passed by the Senate.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. Harold H. Mann then moved:

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate approve generally of the proposed scheme for a School of Economics and Sociology, and that effect be given to it when suitable persons are available for the Professorships or other appointments referred to therein.

Dr. Mann said this proposal was a new development of the University. The proposal was the outcome of the resolution passed by the senate on 30th September 1912, which had adopted a report of the committee presided over by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, for the utilisation of the sums placed at their disposal by the Government of India. Dr. Mann then went into the financial aspect of the proposal and said they had Rs. 32,000 definitely allocated by the senate, and there was also a sum of Rs. 15,500 which was the cumulative amount received from the Government of India and all that the Senate will have to spend was an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The principal object of the school would be to inspire and carry on amongst the best graduates of the University research in sociology and economics, The primary purpose would be to develop and inspire research training and research method in graduates. That was an important excudingly thing and was exceedingly important thing and was cularly so in Western India. They had a professor of economics for many years but the number of persons who took interest in the research of this kind was very limited. In this country which differed in many essential conditions from other countries they should train young men who would be acquainted with the methods to bring light in every dark corner of India. The failure of economics in the past was because they had entirely left out, the human factor, out of consideration and had applied the abstract principles of other countries to conditions which were entirely different. By carrying out the scheme they would be carrying out a scheme of which the nUiversity might well be proud. By passing the scheme they would not carry out the complete scheme at once, but would introduce the scheme gradually.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. Natrajan then moved the following amendment.

Omit all words after "That" and *substitute*:—"a Committee of the Senate be appointed to consider, and report to the Senate on, the scheme recommended by the Syndicate," and,

II. That the Committee consist of members of the Senate to be mentioned at the meeting.

A Committee was named and the amendment was carried.

The Senate then adjourned to 28th July.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT RANGOON.

AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL'S LETTER TO SIR H. BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

The following reply was sent by the American Vice-Consel at Rangoon to Sir Harcourt Butler's letter conveying on behalf of the Government and people of Burma a congratulatory message on American Independence Day: "I desire to extend to you personally and on behalf of American community in Burma my sincere thanks for your letter of yesterday. The sympathy of the Americans in Burma has been throughout the war overwhelmingly with the Allies. We have watched Britain's course with feelings of great respect and admiration and it is source of pride and satisfaction to us that our country is now ranged besides her in what you will term, the fight for civilisation. May I also take this opportunity to inform you that the majority of our American men in Rangoon have already indicated in writing their willingness to serve the Government in whatever way such service may be desired. I am taking the liberty of sending copies of your letter to American communities in Burma and to the Secretary of State at Washington."

At the instance of the Surgeon-General, the Government of Madras have directed experimental cultivation in the Nilgiris on a small scale, of certain medicinal plants used in the preparation of drugs and inquiries are being made as to the possibility of finding market for these drugs.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

PARSI RECRUITING MEETING.

A meeting of the members of Parsi Sporting Clubs and others was held yesterday, in the Hall of the Elphinstone C. C., Bombay, to stimulate recruiting among Parsi sportsmen, for the Defence of India Force. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presided, and among others present were Sir T. B. Nariman, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Khan Bahadur B. D. Padamji, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. J. L. Billimoria, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. R. E. Mody.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the Chairman, opening the proceedings, referred to the sad death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, that great and good Parsi, who hd taught them many a valuable lesson. They (the audience) were to derive inspiration from the great example of Mr. Dadabhai's life-work. He exhorted them to enlist in he Defence of India Force even at some self-sacrifice He was glad to announce that the community had realised its duty to help those young men who were ready to serve the country, by subscribing to the fund started to render monetary help to those in need. He announced several donations.

Continuing, the Chairman said he regretted to find that the response hitherto given by the young men of India to the call of Government for recruits was far from satisfactory, as up till now only 1,500 had applied for enrolment in the Defence of India Force. He drew their attention to the pamphlet issued by Mr. A. W. Davies, Principal of Agra College, giving full information about the rules and regulations of the Defence Force. Mr. Davies strongly believed that inspite of the drawbacks and difficulties under which Indian volunteers had to labour owing to the present scheme, still the advantages the Indians stood to reap by joining the Defence Force far outweighed the objections. The time for discussion, the speaker said, had gone long since and what was wanted now was action and co-operation. He need not say that young men would greatly profit by military training and would be able to lead healthy, manly lives. He hoped the Parsis, who had for more than a century, given an intelligent and fruitful lead to most political, social, industrial, and sporting movements in this country in the past, would follow in the footsteps of their worthy forefathers and come to the front in helping Government by joining the Defence of India Force in large numbers. He asked them to help the working committee to get recruits.

Dr. M. E. Pavri said they might deplore the repressive measures of Lord Pentland's Government, but that had nothing what ever to do with the question of enlisting in the Defence of India Force. He was sure the Parsis who were known for their pluck, determination, enterprise and loyalty would not lose this opportunity of joining the Defence of India Force, regardless of any distinctions they might object to. If a sufficient number of them enlisted they stood the chance of merging in the present regiment of 500 Parsi volunteers who enjoyed the rights of British soldiers. But the Military authorities had made no definite promise to that effect. It was also possible that some of their other grievances might be removed and later on they might even get commissions, but what they were first required to do was to join the Force in sufficient numbers.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he agreed with the Chairman that the response to the call of duty had been very poor indeed both from the Parsis and the other communities of India. He deplored the growing indifference of the Parsi community to public affairs and said such indifference would be very dangerous to their progress and welfare in the future. While other Indian communities were advancing in public spirit to the ultimate goal of self-government within the British Empire, the Parsis were unfortunately keeping aloof from the current of public life. He hoped this indifference to public affairs would not be carried into this question of military service. A committee had been formed to render every possible help to those who joined the Defence of India Force and he hoped all employers of labour and particularly the Parsi employers of labour would emulate the example of the Proprietors of the "Times of India," who recently announced that full pay would be given to the members of their staff joining the Defence Force. But if any Parsi employers were found to be stingy, the committee had started a fund to help the men. He hoped the Parsis would not fail in their duty to the Empire in this supreme crisis.

Mr. K. T. Engineer also addressed the assembly.

Several young men came forward to enrol themselves in the Defence of India Force.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA UNIVERC.TY CORPS.

SENATE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University the question of the formation of the University corps was considered. The Vice-Chancellor in the course of his speech, said:—"The Senate had recommended to the Government of India that certain facilities should be given to absentee students. The Viceroy was pleased to intimate that the new Army Regulations would furnish certain facilities for an independent university corps. In dealing with the scheme the Vice-Chancellor said that two hundred and fifty, but no less, would, under the present regulations, make a start for the Defence Force corps and two hundred and twenty-eight for the Double Company. The former would be for home defence and the latter would be for India as well as abroad. On the motion of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, the Senate went into a committee to consider the scheme and report on it.

NEW MAHAR BATTALION.

RECRUITING MEETING.

A meeting of the Mahars of the Bombay Presidency was held yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, to express their gratitude to Government for being granted the privilege of enlisting in the Indian Army and to stimulate recruiting among the Mahars and other communities known as the "untouchables." Government have recently sanctioned the formation of a full battalion of Mahars, and over 600 Mahars have already enlisted in it. The meeting was largely attended by Mahars, and there were also present several leading men of other communities to give encouragement to the project. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell presided.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, addressing the assembly, said it was about the year 1891 that the Government of India decided to adopt the class company system, and this led, in deference to the prejudices of other castes, to the Mahars being no longer taken for the Army greatly to the regret of the many officers of the Army and of the civil officers of the Presidency. Since then the Mahars had on no less than eight occasions addressed petitions to Government to ask that their ancient privilege should be restored to them. They had pointed to their unshaken fidelity and their proved valour on many fields. They had appealed to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, whereby equal privileges were, so far as might be, to be acceded to all, irrespective of caste or creed. They were able to name no fewer than 117 Mahars, who, in spite of the caste prejudices against them, had risen to the commissioned rank. Their petitions made pathetic reading, and they had aroused the sympathy of successive Governors, such as Lord Harris, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Lamington and Lord Sydenham. But the Government of India felt obliged to remain firm to the opinion that the class system of companies must be maintained. Now, however, the great struggle, in which the Empire was involved, rendered it necessary that every man who was willing to risk his life on the battlefield, should come forward. The Maratha regiments had fought with great distinction and it might confidently be expected that the Mahars, who fought side by side with the Marathas under the British flag from Koregaon to Kandahar, would once more emulate the valour of their fathers and of their Maratha brethren. The Government of India only asked at present for one battalion, but it was necessary to recruit reserves, and there should be no difficulty in keeping up the strength. Forty years ago, in one year, there were 1,030 Mahars actually serving in the Army from the Ratnagiri District alone. Now they had the whole Presidency to draw upon with a population of well over a million of Mahars alone. They hoped not only to raise a model battalion of Mahars, but to recruit many others as drivers and for the followers' Corps, which were so necessary an auxiliary to the fighting men. The Mahars should remember that by doing their duty at this time, they would earn the respect and gratitude of all right-thinking men, and that this could not fail to raise their whole community in the public estimation. In conclusion, the speaker said he was requested by H. E. Lord Willingdon, whose sympathy with all classes included within the sphere of his Governorship, was so well-known to every one, to announce to this meeting that he heard with much pleasure of the movement to raise a special Mahar battalion and that he hoped the Mahars would seize this opportunity of showing their loyalty and at the same time raising the status of their community.

Mr. Ganpat Govind of Ahmednagar moved the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting of the Mahars and other communities known as untouchables of the Bombay Presidency in meeting assembled on 8th July, 1917, very respectfully places on record their genuine feelings of gratitude to his Majesty's Government for having extended to the people of these communities the privilege of enlistment in the Army and thus afforded them opportunity to serve their King and their country, in this time of the Empire's greatest need."

"That this meeting further resolves to convey to Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Commissioner, S. D., the hearty feelings of gratitude of the people of the untouchable class known as Mahars, etc., for his having taken up very successfully the question of their recruitment in his Majesty's Army."

Mr. Papana Jalaya of Belgaum seconded, and Mr. Shivram J. Kamble of Poona and Mr. Kondiram Master of Bombay, supported the resolutions which were carried with acclamation.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, Commissioner, Southern Division, addressing the assembly in Marathi, exhorted the Mahars to enlist in large numbers in the battalion.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, also speaking in Marathi, addressed the assembly, and said that looking to the great assembly of Mahars there he felt it would have been better if he had been a Mahar himself. The Mahars were called the "untouchables" by some of their countrymen, but he asked them not to feel dishcartened at that and they should remember that though they might be shunned by some, God had not forsaken them. Government had asked them to enlist in the Army because they knew their value and he hoped they would once more prove their loyalty by joining the battalion.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, recruiting collector, and others then addressed the assembly, and the proceedings terminated.

RECRUITING MEETING AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall to take steps in connexion with recruitment for the Defence of India Force. Raja Narendra Nath, retired Deputy Commissioner, who presided, said that the right of volunteering and training in the defence of one's own country was the most important step in Self-Government. The first resolution which was passed, was moved by the Hon. Mean Mohomed Shafi and ran as follows:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Lahore places record its grateful appreciation of the privileges conferred by the Indian Defence Force Act and the Government communiqué and consider it the duty of every Indian to further the scheme and strive his best to make it a success."

It was seconded and supported by the Hon. Lakshi Shonlal, Rai Bahadur Mohanlal, Dr. Gocalchand, Maulvi Fazildin, Mr. Dunichand, Secretary, Indian Association and others. A strong Executive Committee was formed to stimulate recruiting. Some young men offered themselves for enlistment in the Defence Force.

A SPLENDID HQSPITAL.

LABOUR CORPS HOSPITAL AT DADAR.

The Labour Corps Hospital at Dadar was completed at the end of April of this year, but although in a partial state of completion it admitted patients exclusively from the Labour Camps at Dadar from the 5th of February. The hospital itself disclaims rivalry with the institutions in the Fort or the one at Bori Bunder. But is intrinsically a splendid hospital, with quadrangular and parallel blocks of pukka and kutcha structures covering a very extensive area on a healthy and a easily accessible site. It is designed to accommodate 2,000 patients. At present it holds 1,200, mostly from the over-seas service, including Indians and Chinese, and men from the Egyptian, Mauritius, Basra and East African Labour Corps. Among the twelve hundred patients already under treatment are two hundred Chinamen, the remainder being a varied lot.

The over-seas patients are conveyed direct from the docks right up to the gates of the hospital by the Bombay Tramway Co., who have converted several trams into Ambulance cars. Every form of disease meets with skilful treatment at this fully equipped hospital for which Government allotted a sum of about seven lakhs in December, 1916. There are special blocks for infectious diseases, and special care is taken in the treatment of tuberculosis. The epidemics in the Labour Corps appear to be confined to beri-beri among the Chinamen, various forms of fever among Indians, and scurvy among the others. The venereal diseases ward is located apart from the other long-range structures. It is practically empty at present. To begin with a labyrinth of tiled and chuppered or zinc-roofed buildings, one enters the office of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital situated on the ground floor of a somewhat pretentious building where the Registrar's Office and the Medical Stores are also located. Above are quarters for three I.M.S. Officers attached to the Hospital. An Orderly Officer (a Lieutenant) is on duty day and night in this building. A dozen split-up blocks for patients stand on an adjoining ground, but there are a number of store-houses which attracts the attention of the visitor as he trecks from one building to another, such, for instance, as the S. and T. Stores, the Red Cross Stores and the Kit Stores. The hospital kitchen is a model of cleanliness, and is considerately designed to allow Hindus to do their own cooking on one side, while the Chinamen and patients from Mauritius cook their meals on a more ambitious formula on another. Then there is among other things a vegetable garden of considerable promise, a flower garden which clamours for public support, and above all a Recreation Shed for convalescent patients who are accommodated on a separate patch of land in the Hospital area. The Recreation Shed is, at present, in a state of destitution. Government has not made and cannot make any allowance for its equipment in the way of games. The Hospital authorities are not ambitious enough to hope for billiard tables, ping-pong or croquet sets for the convalescents, but they very rghteously appeal for contributions of indoor games which would tend to relieve the monotony of patients. English, Hindi, and Maharathi newspapers would be additionally welcome.

The Hospital is in charge of Major Collinson, I.M.S., with Captain Higham, I.M.S., Captain Salisbury, I.M.S., and thirteen temporary I.M.S. Lieutenants as his assistants. The Hospital staff does not, unhappily, include any nurses, but an adequate number of ward boys are equal to the work usually allotted to nurses. That the register of deaths, since the opening of the Hospital is practically a blank, redounds to the credit of Major Collinson and his skilful staff who rejoice in the healthy climatic conditions of Dadar to assist them in their medical efforts.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others of distinction, recently visited the Hospital, but it is open to visitation from 4 to 6 p.m. by a great many more people embued with strong philanthropic and humanitarian instincts, people who readily realize that to comfort the sick is to invoke a blessing from on High. The Hospital is urgently in need of an assortment of out-door games for convalescents as none of them are permitted to leave the Hospital precincts till they are discharged. It would be doubly charitable if visitors would contribute to any form of recreation for these unfortunates whose exclusive recreation seems to be to patronize a Bania shop situated within the Hospital area where light refreshments, fruit, smokes, and sweetmeats are purchaseable.

Although the Labour Corps Hospital is intended exclusively for Asiatics, it includes among its Asiatic patients many who are Christians, and if the cure of bodies is entrusted to Major Collinson and his staff, the cure of souls is in charge of a Roman Catholic Priest, who habitually visits the Hospital.

From a statement issued from Headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association in Simla, it appears that during the period 1st October, 1916 to June 30th, 1917 the St. John Ambulance Association in India and Burma has instructed 11,355 persons in First Aid to the injured; 787 in Home Nursing; 1,216 in House Hygiene; and 66 in Sanitation. Of these 5,962 have been awarded certificates, 165 vouchers, 55 Medallions, and 27 Labels for preficiency in First Aid; 417 for proficiency in Home Nursing; 309 for proficiency in Home Hygiene, and 35 for proficiency in Sanitation.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a meeting of the Children's Branch of the War Fund at the Poona Depot on Friday morning. Her Excellency visited the Indians Troops' War Hospital East Kirkee, the same morning.

Their Excellencies presided at the inauguration of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Society at their Institute on Friday evening.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon held a meeting of the Executive Council at the Council Hall, on Saturday morning.

Her Highness the Lady Ali Shah visited Their Excellencies on Saturday morniag.

Brigadier-General R. N. Gamble, C.B., D.S.O., and Captain Sankey have left Government House.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda arrived at Bangalore from Ootacamund *en route* to Baroda and were present at the race on Saturday.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at the Servants of India Socity, Girgaum.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 7-7-17 Rs	Up to Date Rs
War Loan	3,000	2,20,400
War Bonds ..	5,200	7,83,350
Cash Certificates..	14,244-8	14,88,094-12
Rs. ..	22,444-8	24,91,844-12

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CHUNG LING SOO.

That extremely talented and fascinating conjuror Chung Ling Soo has returned to Bombay and yesterday opened a season at the Excelsior Theatre under the auspices of Mr. Maurice Bandmann's management. Chung Ling Soo is a great rarity among modern conjurors of the Western stage. His methods are entirely eastern and one feels that here is the genuine article,—a contrast from the many European conjurors or "Mystics" that one sees, who ape the eastern manner. Of course Chung Ling Soo performs a number of feats which can hardly be called original but he carries them out in an original way of his own and imparts to them the attraction of freshness by the novelty of his methods. But these are the only small things of his programme which is chiefly distinguished by a novelty and a skill which places him at the head of the illusionists of to-day. His final triumph is the fact that though he never speaks a word from the beginning of his amazing performances to the end he makes the audience feel that he is on the most intimate terms of converse with him; and in spite of the length of his exhibition, which he goes through without a break, there is not a dull moment in it.

An attractive variety show fills the first part of the programme. Our old friends Leywood and Norell, "Burlesque Impressionists," are as enlivening as ever, and Ethel Hill, Entertainer, and Con Colyer, Comedian, are still in Chung Ling Soo's entourage.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY "SMOKER".

The Bombay Artillery, Indian Defence Force, gave an inaugural smoking concert at their headquarters in the Fort on Saturday night. The programme was lengthy enough to justify the belief that church parade would be in sight before it was exhausted. But despite the clamour for more, as each item was sung or played, the programme concluded at 1 p.m. with "God save the King", instead of the Te Deum. Major Pennington, officiating commandant, Capt. Rattalack, Adjutant, Major Starkey, Band President, and groups of other Officers were among a large and cheery assemblage of Gunners who experienced a most enjoyable evening. The Bombay Artillery were hitherto armed with an excuse for not marching to church parade. It was because they had no Band to play them out. But now they have an excellent Band of twenty-two European instrumentalists, and smoking concerts, at short intervals, will spur this splendid corps of beefy gunners on to greater glory. Probably the Band was the magnetic attraction of the evening. It was the offspring of a determined effort on the part of Major Starkey, and was wrought to perfection within three weeks by Sergt.-Major Hynes, late of H. E. the Governor's Band. The members of the Band are all members of the Bombay Artillery (I. D. F.) and some of them hold lordly billets in civil life. They are no tyros at piccolo, trombone, or kettle-drum. The lot form a Band which excels. But if the Band distinguished itself in playing marches, selections, and National Anthems, no less did the individual "concertinas." Talent of a special degree characterized the vocal and instrumental music and original humour placed gilt on the rusty reflections on the war.

The following took part in the concert:—C. S. M. Sherrer (song: "There's a long, long trail"); Gr Bell (violin solo: Danse Tzigane) Gr. Mongini (A humorous song: "A thing he had never done before") M. M. S. S. E. Walton (chorus song: Girl from the County Clare) Sergt. Jackson (humorous sketch) Sapper Preston (song: The deathless Army) Gr. Kelly (piccolo solo) Gr. Harrop (humorous song: "How's your mother and how's your dad") Sapper Watts (song: "Tennesse") Gr. Parry (song: "The Trumpeter") Capt. Cheminais (humorous song: "We really had a most delightful evening") Sapper F. E. Roberts (one string fiddle: "Bonnie Mary of Argyle") Capt. Retailack (humorous monologue) Gr. Barrington (Scotch song) Major Starkey (humorous song: "The one man Band" with big drum refrain) Gr. Green (song: selected) and S. S. I. Engleken (chorus song: "I love a dear little lady). "God Save the King" played by the Band to all standing wound up a festive night

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 9, 1917.

A DISCREDITED ENACIMENT

Amid what emphatic protestations and reluctant voting the Defence of India Bill became law, and what solemn promises for making the most sparing use of its bewilderingly comprehensive provisions accompanied its passage through the final stages, are a matter of legal and political history. Nothing but the profoundest alarm and painful anxiety were aroused among the elected members of the Imperial Council, and the literate public outside the Council Chamber, when the projected measure came to be known. The measure was regarded with intuitive distrust, and abundant misgivings by everyone, its all-embracing provisions being a categorical negation of the constitutional liberties of the people To all intents and purposes it practically suspended the ordinary law, regulating the scheduled crimes, its monstrous sections covering the entire field of human activity, leaving nothing immune from the operation of its punitive power. It was, therefore, only natural that it caused general apprehension before coming into force. It was not unforeseen that it was peculiarly liable to be gravely misused, and the solemn promises vouchsafed at the time, that the most rigorous vigilance would be exercised in making use of the powers conferred by it, hardly tended to abate the grave apprehensions it had engendered. The Act promised to be a potent instrument of arbitrary power placed in the hands of an autocratic bureaucracy, capable of infinite abuse, and was, accordingly, regarded with suspicion. The dark apprehensions then expressed in and outside the Council Chamber soon began to be realised, and the misuse of the Defence of India Act is become patent. Constitutional liberties, and civic rights have degenerated into a by-word, and ordinary law has yielded place to the law which was expressly legislated for war emergencies.

Here is the awesome section of the Act which has lent itself so freely to infinite misapplication:—

Section 3. Where in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

(a) Shall not enter, reside or remain, in any area specified in the order;

(b) shall reside or remain, in any area in British India so specified;

(c) shall conduct himself in such manner, or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order.

Now the "opinion" of the Local Government may cover a multitude of excesses, for there is no standard by which their "opinion" could be judged. "A meeting to protest against the action of the Madras Government," for instance, may be an act in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, which is to be prohibited under this section, even without branding the said meeting as "prejudicial to public safety, etc." for the sake of appearances! There is Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 on the Statute Book, which was specially promulgated to deal with rabid polemics. But the *omnibus* Defence of India Act seems to have dislodged every other Act from its legitimate place. If this is not abuse, the word has no meaning. At this rate the most absurd order may be passed against one, say for example that "you should not come out of your bed for a fortnight," under pain of being indicted for disobedience of the order and incarcerated for three years. Did the Legislature ever contemplate such an interpretation being put on the Act? Let the Government be moved when the Imperial Council meets next to amend, if not to abolish altogether, the Act so as to provide ample guarantees against its misuse. In its present form the Act is an odious stigma on the Constitution. Sections 18 and 25 are no less dangerously plastic,—verging on the chaotic for sheer limitlessness.

The hapless blundering into which the bureaucrats are irresistably betrayed owes itself to their cheerless isolation from the vital currents of Indian feeling. Smug in their hill or camp retreats they live a life of their own or their subordinates' creation, hardly ever touching upon the outermost confines of the real feelings and sentiments of the people. Nor can the law be correctly propounded, or its provisions honestly applied to life, if the authorities go on the blissful presumption that they have only an ignorant and submissive public to deal with. The "troublesome agitators" whom officialdom heartily abominates are the true mouthpiece of the ignorant public, and trumpet abroad what they know to be the genuine feelings and sentiments of the people. Their voice jars on official nerves, because official ears are attuned to pleasant ditties, sung by their immediate servitors,—while conflagration devours Rome! There is an excellent oriental maxim, which embodies an injunction of profound wisdom; it says "If all thy riches threaten to part, divide half of them." And no expedient can be wiser. It does require manly courage and a far-seeing mental eye to meet the need of the times, but it is a feat not altogether impossible of achievement by farsighted, honest and steadfast endeavour.

EDUCATION PROBLEMS.

We have already on a previous occasion dealt generally with the resolutions passed at the Bombay Educational Conference which concluded its first session last week. There are, however, two cognate questions,—namely, those relating to the recognition of the vernaculars as subjects for collegiate studies and the option to the candidates at the matriculation examination to answer question papers in all subjects except English, through their vernaculars,—merit a separate and detailed consideration. And for this reason that these questions have only recently begun to assume importance in the educational world of the Presidency and it is, therefore, essential that, before any definite steps are taken in the matter, the proposals should be subjected to an exhaustive and informed examination. The acceptance of these proposals would have far-reaching effects on the present system of higher education and it is, hence, obvious that any hasty decision arrived at with regard to them without such examination of all their bearings on that system, would be deplorable. The Conference had on its agenda a resolution that the authorities may be asked "to include the vernaculars at least among the optional subjects in the B. A. course." To this, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Khare, who, while contending that the vernaculars should secure a place in the examination courses of each year in the University, confused the issue by insisting at the same time that for the First Year and Intermediate Examinations no text-books should be prescribed. So, his proposal that these two examinations should only have a paper on translation and composition was hotly, but not adequately debated, although Mr. Padhye, the mover of the original proposition, realising, as it was pointed out, that it is no good mildly asking for one-eighth when you want a whole loaf, amended the proposition and demanded merely a footing for the vernaculars in the University examinations. We are glad that this question of the harm resulting from an over-indulgent use of text-books was broached at the Conference. The amended resolution was passed by a majority of votes, but we hope the Conference, which is likely to be an annual fixture, or rather the Bombay Presidency Educational League, which was inaugurated at the Conference, will carefully tackle this problem of the suitability of text-books, or even the possibility of instruction in languages, without any hard and fast rules for the instructors regarding the uses of particular text-books,—apart, of course, from the general question of the bearings of this proposal on the present system of higher education.

The proposal to allow the candidates at the Matriculation examination to answer their question-papers in subjects other than English, through their vernaculars, advocated chiefly by the Poona educationists from the Shiksha Vichara Mandal or the Society for the Discussion of Educational Problems, evoked an interesting debate, which could have easily been carried on into another day, had the Conference so much time for its disposal. The difference between the varnacularists and the anti-vernacularists appears to us to be largely dependent not so much upon educational as upon emotional factors. Mr. Bharda, who led the opposition to this proposal, was concerned about the deterioration in the standard of English and the advocates of the proposal based their plea chiefly on the ground that it was unnatural for a boy to be compelled to answer questions in history, or mathematics or science, through the medium of a language which he could not have learnt so well as to manipulate it without difficulty. The experiment of allowing candidates to answer their question-papers through the vernaculars has been tried at the School Final examination, which is now a Government examination, and it would be interesting to learn how far, in the opinion of the examiners, the experiment has succeeded both in inducing a readiness on the part of the candidate, to give his answers naturally and more fully, and also in not involving a deteriotation in the standard of English as exhibited in the paper set in that language. It is surprising that no speaker at the Conference emphasised this point which, in our view, is the most relevant point at issue. We trust, however, that these questions will be gone into more closely,—especially by the newly-started Education League,—and such definite proposals will be brought up before the Conference next year regarding the inclusion of the vernaculars in the University courses and their serving as the media for testing the candidate's knowledge as, in their adoption, will not affect the dominant position which the English language now occupies and must continue to occupy, in the system of University Education. Meanwhile, educationists must watch with interest the efforts made by various school authorities, particularly in Poona, in the direction of such substitution of the vernaculars as examining media.

Notes of the Day.

"Windows at the India Office."

There was some speculation in mail week as to the probability of Mr. Chamberlain's services being lent to the Treasury as a part-time Minister. In that eventuality it was strongly expected that Mr. Edwin Montagu would go to the India Office. As we know now Mr. Chamberlain still remains Secretary of State, while Mr. Montagu has been given a new and very responsible ministry. Commenting on Mr. Montagu's previous record at the India Office, "India" writes that "he brought a breath of fresh air into the official handling of Indian questions in Parliament,"—a tradition ably carried on by Mr. Charles Roberts "but since his departure the windows at the India Office have again been tightly closed, and it is high time that they were opened once more."

An Urgent Question.

Our contemporary adds:

"What is wanted at the India Office is a frank realisation of the fact that the days of opportunism are past. It has become absolutely necessary for the Secretary of State to clear himself of the criticism which old Horace Walpole passed on the policy of his brother's party. "We have," he said, "no great plan in view: no *système suivi*: we act by fits and starts." Some clear and definite idea must be formed of the direction in which India is moving: and no time should be lost in making a public pronouncement to that effect. There must be a generous instalment of genuine reform, and it must be accompanied by a plain indication that it is part of a large and comprehensive plan which must not be conceived in some reactionary brain at Delhi."

The Patna University Bill.

The text of the Select Committee's report on the Patna University Bill, which was published on Saturday, is altogether a welcome document. As the report says, the Bill as revised by the Committee, is substantially changed from the Bill which was referred to it. It has, therefore, in accordance with the usual practice, been republished. We defer a detailed criticism of the Bill until its text is before us. It seems clear, however, from the report of the Select Committee that the ill-starred Bill has been shorn of most of its obnoxious provisions. This is further demonstrated by the fact that the report itself is a unanimous one, though Messrs. Basu and Sastri have rightly insisted on the public recognition of their view,—which is the view of all thoughtful educationists in the country,—that "the Bill as revised, contains certain provisions, more particularly as to the relations between the Senate and the Syndicate, which though accepted by them for the Patna University embody principles which they do not consider applicable to universities in India generally."

The Moral.

Meanwhile it is instructive to emphasise the moral suggested by the fate of the Bill. Seldom had a measure been proposed which was more retrograde in character and which evoked more vigorous protest from public opinion in the country. Its brief history, however, has demonstrated that the extent of the success in overcoming bureaucratic obstinacy and infallibility depends on the strength and persistency of public agitation. In justice to Sir Sankaran Nair, the present Education Member, it must, however, be admitted that the happy consummation has been brought about largely by the admirable attitude which he adopted throughout the unfortunate controversy. The Bill was not of his creation. It was a legacy to him of the reactionary obscuration of his predecessor and he deserves to be congratulated on the manner in which he has succeeded as much in extricating himself from an awkward and unpleasant situation as in meeting the unanimous voice of the country.

An Inept Report.

On Thursday last, the Government of Bombay issued a resolution reviewing what is termed "the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, of the Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1915-16." The first part of the resolution is a summary,—and a bad summary at that,—of the account contained in the Report regarding the condition of the season of 1915-16,—we are now in the year of Grace 1917,—and the land revenue demand and collection. We are then vouchsafed a dissertation on the state of trade, industry and the money market during that year and, finally, we come to an incoherent description of the progress of education in the Presidency. A more fatuous piece of official ineptitude it would be hard to come across. The natural result of thus lumping together such various questions in one report is that none of them is adequately, much less satisfactorily, dealt with. The resolution, along with the Report itself, is, however, a symbol of the immutability of the bureaucratic machine. Because things have been, they must continue to be,—notwithstanding that they have outlived their utility or relevance.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association held at Caxton Hall on May 22nd, was marked by a pleasing function. An address of appreciation on behalf of the Association was presented to the Secretary, Mr. Frederick Grubb (and Mrs. Grubb) on completing his twenty-fifth year of service with the Association. This is a splendid record of devotion, and those who are acquainted with the working of the Association know that Mr. Grubb has taken his duties with serious purpose. As Mr. Grubb himself said in acknowledging the presentation he was a raw youth when Mr. W. S. Caine had found him twenty-five years ago, and it was to the latter's inspiration and influence that he attributed his interest in and services to the cause of Temperance in India. We cordially associate ourselves with the expressions of goodwill and appreciation of which Mr. Grubb has been so deservedly the recipient.

Lost Matriculation Examination.

An unusually large number of letters and communications have reached us during the past few weeks which go to show that there is profound dissatisfaction with the results of the last Matriculation Examination in Bombay. We have so far refrained from taking notice of the matter, but it is clear that the complaints are not unjustified. The percentage of failures is so uncommonly high as to call for some investigation. There are serious allegations, moreover, that the examiners have followed methods in examining the papers which are unwarranted. The University always lays down the standard of proficiency that is to be expected from the candidates, and the examiners are in duty bound loyally to abide by it. But it sometimes happens that the examiners follow a somewhat arbitrary, harsh and even eccentric method of examining the papers, moved by a false sense of rigour, with the result that grave injustice is done to large numbers of candidates.

The Duty of the University.

In such cases,—and the last Bombay Matriculation, we have little doubt from the facts in our possession, is a case in point,—it is the duty of the University authorities to go into the matter and order, if necessary, a re-examination of the papers either by the Head Examiners or a new staff specially appointed. This, we believe, has been done in the past by other Indian Universities. Having regard to the vast amount of disappointment, discouragement and hardship involved in such lapses in examination as are alleged in respect of the last Bombay Matric, for hundreds of young men and the suffering and expense to which their parents are put, we invite the personal attention of the Vice-Chancellor to this matter. He should satisfy himself that no such injustice as is widely and circumstantially alleged has, in fact, been done.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

DZVINJATCH OCCUPIED.

SUCCESSFUL RAID ON LAKE RAZIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 8.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—In the direction of Zolochev, we attacked the fortified positions, and occupied three lines of trenches, but were pressed back by enemy counter-attacks.

Our offensive west of Koniukhy continued throughout yesterday, and the positions constantly changed hands.

The heights north-west of Presovce, the villages of Lavrikovce and Travotloki, and the heights east of Godov remained in our hands in the evening.

We pressed back the enemy in the Jamnica-Pasechna sector north-west of Stanislau and also advanced in the direction of Liakhovce and Dzviniatch occupying the latter. We took 689 prisoners.

Three of our fastest cutters raided lake Razim southward of the Danube, effected landing under fire, and captured the machine-gun breech of a fieldgun and two Bulgarians, and bayonetted twelve.

PINSK ABLAZE.

VIOLENT FIGHTING BEGINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 8.

Violent fighting has begun near Pinsk which is reported to be ablaze.

RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO STRATEGICAL PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., July 8.

The resumption of the Russian offensive after a sharp lull was indicated in a German communiqué. Attacks have been delivered between Zborow and Koniukhy where seven thousand prisoners were taken on Monday, and at Brzezany further south. Correspondents in Petrograd emphasise that the offensive is not mere demonstration, but is being carried out in accordance with a clear strategical plan. They state that the Germans have already withdrawn seven divisions from the west in addition to fresh formations from Germany.

There are signs of impending naval operations in the Baltic aircraft raiding Livonia and submarines exploring the Gulf of Finland. It is noteworthy that many leaders of Regiments Committees were the first to fall in Sunday's advance. The Infantry was delighted with the artillery preparation which was unprecedented on the Russian front. The Czecho-Slovak brigade composed of volunteers stormed three lines on fortified heights and broke the front. Altogether five thousand prisoners were taken in one village. M. Kerensky was present throughout.

WOMEN'S BATTALION OF DEATH.

ENTRAINS FOR FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 8.
Recd. 9-20 p.m., July 8.

The Women's Battalion of Death has entrained for the front.

FRENCH SUBMARINE TORPEDOED.

[SEVERAL OFFICERS AND CREW LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., July 8.

A French official communiqué says that a French submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. Several of the officers and crew were lost. Nine were saved.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 8
Recd. 7-35 p.m., July 8.

During the week ended July 1st, 947 merchantmen arrived at French ports and 1,053 sailed. Four vessels over sixteen-hundred tons and four under were sunk and three were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH AERIAL FEATS.

SPLENDID RECORD OF NINE DAYS' WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 8.

This afternoon's French communiqué announces, that from June 21st to 30th, the French chasing-planes brought down nineteen enemy aeroplanes, and a captive balloon, in addition to fourteen enemy machines seriously damaged, which fell in the enemy's own lines.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

ANOTHER AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACK.

LONDONER'S NONCHALANCE.

NO EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 7-5 p.m., July 8.

To-day's air-raid was the biggest hitherto. The enemy came over London like hawks, flying low and in close formation despite the perfect hail of shells from anti-aircraft guns. On their approach to the city their pace seemed to slow down and the raiders were plainly visible to the naked eye. They appeared like huge black-birds. They dropped a rain of bombs as they proceeded south-west over the Metropolitan area. A splendid view was obtained from the roof of Reuter's offices. Bombs dropped with a great crash. The raiders, unlike their predecessors, undoubtedly took risks, for shrapnel was seen bursting everywhere about them. A big running fight was witnessed over the southern suburbs. British airmen were seen to get right amongst the raiders, but the latter subsequently rose and haze obscured further operations.

Pending a further official announcement it is understood that the damage was far less than had been anticipated. Few of the public realised that the raid was in progress till bomb-dropping commenced.

The spectacle of excited crowds despite all warnings watching the flight of the enemy aeroplanes constituted a curious testimony to the character of Londoners generally. If the promoters of these raids could have witnessed it, they would have got rudely shaken out of the illusion of tens of thousands of panic-stricken people rushing to cellars. Business premises were given warning half an hour before the attack took place. Hence undoubtedly many lives were saved as more people took cover.

Mr. Lloyd George called a special meeting of experts this afternoon at Downing Street in connection with the raid and subsequently drove through the raided districts accompanied by Lord French, General Smuts, Mr. Barnes and Lord Milner. Crowds in the East End cheered the party.

Mr. Joynson Hicks will on Monday ask the Premier to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the causes of failure to cope effectively with the raiders and he will also ask whether the Cabinet will order punitive raids on German munitions towns on the Rhine.

Anti-German outbursts took place in the East End in the afternoon. Three alien shops were attacked and their windows smashed and the furniture of one was thrown into the street. The police dispersed the mob.

RETURNING RAIDERS ENGAGED.

ENEMY AEROPLANES AND SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., July 8.

The Admiralty states that naval aeroplanes engaged the returning raiding squadron forty miles off the East Coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea and the third fell in flames at the mouth of the Scheldt. All our machines returned.

The Admiralty also states that Dunkirk flights watching for the returning raiders missed them but encountered and destroyed three enemy seaplanes and also brought down four aeroplanes.

A British official communiqué issued, this evening says:—According to the latest returns casualties in to-day's air-raid were:—Twenty-eight men, six women and three children killed and seventy-four men, thirty women and thirty-seven children, injured.

Another enemy aeroplane was brought down at the mouth of the Thames.

PEOPLE'S EQUANIMITY DURING RAID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., July 8.

When guns were first heard in the course of yesterday's raid many people did not realise that they meant that the raid was in progress, so accustomed had the people become to such sounds. However, as the roar became louder there was a rush for streets where the amazing spectacle met the eye. Moving over the City was a big fleet of aeroplanes proceeding in slow and almost stately procession. At first, it was believed that they were our machines and one could hear such remarks as "It's all

(Continued on page 8.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AT NANKING.

MILITARY GOVERNOR ASSUMES PRESIDENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., July 8.

Reuter is informed that a Provisional Government has been established at Nanking. It appears that the Vice-President of the Republic who is the Military Governor of Nanking has temporarily assumed the Presidency.

SITUATION MORE COMPLEX.

RISE OFFOUR PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, July 7.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 8.

The situation is more complex than ever. Four parties have arisen in the country. First, Restorationists. Secondly, Bureaucratic Republicans headed by Tuanchijui. Thirdly, the party of Fengkuochang, who is alleged to be intriguing for the Presidency with the Provisional Government at Nanking; and fourthly, Shanghai Republicans, who are despatching the cruiser Haichi to Chingwantao hoping to bring Liyuanhung to Shanghai.

MONARCHISTS ROUTED NEAR LANGFANG.

TUANCHIJUI APPOINTED PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, July 8.
Recd. 9-20 p.m., July 8.

Ex-Premier Tuanchijui reports that he attacked and routed the Monarchists on Friday near Langfang. The Republicans advanced ten miles towards Peking pursuing the enemy.

Liyuanhung, ex-President has appointed Tuanchijui, Premier and given him the President's seal for conveyance to Fengkuochang, who will assume the acting Presidency and form the Provisional Government at Nanking.

EMPEROR ABDICATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 8.
Recd. 9-20 p.m., July 8.

The Emperor has abdicated.

PEACE PROCESSION AT BRUEEN.

EMPEROR KARL REQUESTED TO ADHERE TO PEACE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 8.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 8.

Thirty thousand persons marched in a peace procession held at Brueen, Austria, and they were addressed by the Czech deputies.

A telegram was sent to Emperor Karl requesting him to adhere to the peace policy.

PRIZE FOR CAPTURE OF ENEMY SUBMARINE.

ANONYMOUS GIFT OF £20,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 8.

An anonymous donor has given £20,000 to be distributed in gifts of one thousand a time to captain, officers and crew of any British merchantmen capturing or destroying an enemy submarine.

HEAVY BRITISH BOMBARDMENTS ON GAZA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Massey wires:—Opposing forces on Gaza front are deeply entrenched close together and give the Turks no rest. Heavy British bombardments are frequent and effective and aerial and cavalry raids have attained excellent results.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

NEW SOCIAL IDEA OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM.

GENERAL SMUTS STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., July 8.

General Smuts, in a preface to the edition of his speeches made during the war, refers to the necessity of the Allies attaining a moral as well as a military victory as the basis of the new order of things.

He says the method of subjection by force must give way to the method of co-operation on the basis of freedom. This transition from the old legalistic idea of political sovereignty based on force to the new social idea of constitutional freedom based on consent has been gradually evolving for more than a century in the British Empire, or rather British commonwealth of nations. The elements of the future world government are no longer resting on imperial ideas adopted from Roman law. They already operate in our commonwealth of nations and will rapidly develop in the near future, as the Roman ideas guided European civilisation 2,000 years ago.

Newer ideas embedded in the British constitutional and colonial system may, when fully developed, guide the future civilisation for ages to come, but some development of the structure of the commonwealth and greater equalising of its constituent parts is necessary before the British precedent could be fruitfully applied to the society of nations at large.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS WYTSCHAETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 8.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We have slightly advanced our line east of Wytschaete and repulsed a raid in the vicinity of Acheville.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWN.

KILLED IN BATTLE OF MESSINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 8.

Brigadier-General N. E. H. W. Brown of the New Zealand forces was killed in the battle of Messines. His two sons, who fought in the battle attended his funeral.

GREECE AND ENTENTE.

BANQUET TO ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, July 7.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., July 8.

The Greek Government gave a banquet to the Allied High Commissioner, M. Jonnart. They toasted him and General Sarrail, who was also present. M. Venezelos said the Greek people would fulfil their obligations with ardour, especially regarding the alliance with heroic Serbia.

CONTROL OF FINANCE.

A SELECT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-20 p.m., July 8.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement in the House of Commons that the Select Committee would be appointed to inquire into the control of finance was practically the acceptance of the motion proposed by Mr Godfrey Collins, which was the result of several months' agitation by members of the Commons against waste of money. It was backed by over two hundred members.

Mr. Bonar Law stipulated that the examination of expenditure should not be used to control the policy, but the papers point out that the Government was compelled to make a concession as the feeling of the members had been thoroughly roused, and it is noteworthy that no speech was made against the spirit of the motion throughout the debate.

A MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 8.

The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeper has been mined and sunk. Ten are missing.

U. S. WAR LOAN.

TO FRANCE AND ALLIES.

DEBATE ON THE FOOD BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 8.

The United States has made war loan to France of twenty millions sterling, making the total loaned to France 62 millions, and to all the Allies 260 millions.

The Senate after the debate on the Food Bill defeated the amendment by 52 votes to 34, prohibiting the manufacture of beer and distilled liquors, but adopted the amendment by 52 votes to 30, forbidding the importation of distilled liquors, and also forbidding the use for beverage purposes, of such liquors as are now in bond. These amount to 220 million gallons.

GERMAN SPIES IN U. S.

NEED OF STRICTER CENSORSHIP REALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 7.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., July 8.

Two Germans have been arrested, including the paymaster of the spy system in the United States. Officials believe that information is reaching Germany in commercial messages to neutrals, hence a severer censorship of cablegrams is expected.

An investigation has been opened regarding activities of German insurance companies which have access to confidential information about the sailings of ships.

AND ME U. S.XICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 7.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., July 8.

The American Ambassador in Mexico has returned and conferred with Mr. Lansing. British and American companies in Mexico have made representations at Washington regarding increased Mexican export taxes on oil and new regulations regarding landholding by foreign corporations.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS' EXPLOIT.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES BELIEVED SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., July 8.

American naval officers in an interview believed that two submarines were sunk by the destroyers escorting the American contingent across the Atlantic. They state that one submarine dived when sighted, but the sea was quite transparent and the destroyer manoeuvred so as to get the submarine visible beneath just astern, and then dropped a bomb. A violent explosion occurred and the water was covered with oil.

The other submarine is believed to have been rammed by a transport.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, July 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 8.

The analysis of voting in the House of Commons on the division on Conscription shows that outside Quebec only six English-speaking members voted against Conscription.

ALLEGED PERSONATION OF ARMY OFFICER.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

Inspector G. A. Roberts of the C. and M. station, yesterday, arrested an Anglo-Indian named Albert W. Collins under section 171 I. P. C. on an alleged charge of personating a British army officer. It is stated that Collins, who was a telegraphist and was employed in northern India and Bombay, represented himself as an officer invalided from Mesopotamia and also as a representative of the "Times of India" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" and stated that he was a war correspondent. He was produced yesterday before Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Justice of Peace who remanded him to custody till Monday

THE "I. D. T." ON REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 6.

Referring to the message concerning the reform in the Administration the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—

Liberalising tendencies are apparently at work, and there is a great hope that Mr. Lloyd George will use his influence to give India a share in her own Government which the signs of the times allot to her.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOOD WAR NEWS FAVOURS MARKETS.

FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A STARTLING SUGGESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 31.

The Whitsuntide holidays have handicapped business on the Stock Exchange to a great extent during the past week. But the tone has been good and a tendency to buy and little inclination to sell, have had a favourable effect on markets in their present restricted condition. The war news has been favourable. It is true that matters have been quieter on the Western Front, but from Russia the news has been more encouraging, and the excellent fight which Italy is putting up, has been a "bull" factor; while I must not forget to mention Mr. Balfour's visit to America. As in the case of most of that statesman's work, the effects are none the less definite for being unostentatious and insidious.

Home rails have been very quet; but the tone of the market is good. So much reasonableness and common-sense is being shown in dealing with labour difficulties that the market takes a hopeful view of these questions. There has been a rally in American Railway shares and, here also, we must look to the United States' Government's attitude on questions of labour as an important factor. There also are brighter prospects of the all-important question of freight charges being settled across the Atlantic; there should certainly not be any difficulty in the matter considering the great advance in working expenses. Strength in shipping shares, some favourable activity in certain engineering descriptions, continued strength in rubber shares and oils, and neglect of mining shares, form a summary of the rest of the Stock Exchange during the week.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

The Government have taken stringent measures with regard to the meat supply in this country, and not too soon. They are not interfering with the retail trade, but have issued an order that fat cattle and sheep may be sold only to those who undertake to slaughter the beasts and that dead meat may be sold only wholesale at an advance of 3d. a stone of eight pounds above the price at which it was bought. The Board of Trade will withdraw supplies of the meat controlled by them from persons who evade the order.

Some idea of the justice of the decision of the Government to regulate meat prices in England, may be gathered from two reports that have been issued during the past week. For 1914 the profit of the British and Argentine Meat Company was £62,788, for 1915 it amounted to £652,489 which included the excess profit tax, while for 1916 it was £411,032 after deducting the excess profit, or little short of that for 1915. For 1914 a preference dividend of six per cent. was paid and the ordinary share got nothing. For the past two years the preferred got eight and a half per cent. and the ordinary twelve and a half. The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company showed a net profit of £25,732 for 1914, which rose to £142,056 for 1915 and £136,437 for 1916. While nothing was distributed among the shareholders during the first of these three years, they received as much as fifteen per cent. for last year and the previous twelve months. Truly it is an ill wind which blows nobody good.

A NOVEL PANACEA.

Mr. Larkworthy, the ingenious and able Chairman of the Ionian Bank, has dropped a cat among our old fashioned financial pigeons. He would reconstruct our finance and pay for our war debts by a flood of paper currency. His views have been carefully advertised in full throughout the higher class press and once again old fashioned critics and business men have been given something new to ponder over. Whether his views are right or wrong they form food for reflection; and, as in art so in national finance, bold originality from time to time is a life-saving tonic. Such strange developments have occurred in the world's finance since the outbreak of war and so many pre-conceived notions have been falsified that one is rather chary of condemning apparently false doctrines too readily; but I must say that Mr. Larkworthy's solution for all financial ills is calculated to take away the breath of most of us.

Perhaps it may be well to preface my reference to his speech, by a definite statement as to the effect of the present paper currency on most of us. Ordinary professional workers are getting no more stipend while the value of the sovereign is little more than half what it was before the war. Mr. Larkworthy holds up Greece under the Valaoritis act as a model to be copied by Great Britain. A fixed paper currency and a great gold reserve which, being largely in the form of sound investments abroad, is highly remunerative added to a fixed exchange, sounds possible enough in Greece and works admirably so long as the country that adopts it can maintain a balance in foreign centres on which to draw in order to supply a local demand for remittance, and so maintain exchange; but in some countries it has failed to protect against economic climaxes. The whole matter is too intricate to discuss in a limited letter

(Continued on page 8.)

THE MYSTIC AS POLITICIAN.

"A MASTER-STROKE OF THE GODS."

BY G. E. SUTCLIFFE.

Lord Roseberry attributed the success of Cromwell to the fact that he was a practical mystic, which two qualities he regarded as the most powerful combination that could be devised. French history provides us with a similar combination in the case of Joan of Arc. These two instances of the mystic as politician are of interest at the moment because the wave of political excitement which is now passing over us is an effect due to a modern instance of a practical mystic playing the role of politician. Mrs. Besant is a political mystic.

People generally find the mystic difficult to understand, since the type is rare. Nevertheless the views of mystics have been slowly permeating the scientific, social and religious worlds, and have more recently become a growing power in the world of politics. An attempt to explain to the general public the peculiar idiosynchrasies of thought of the modern mystic may therefore be of use.

To many people, especially in the west, the universe is a fortuitous concourse of atoms, to the mystic it is a mechanism under divine guidance, every event in which is in accordance with a plan, and serves some definite purpose. The mystic does not believe, he knows. H. G. Wells in his recent book "God the Invisible King" describes an experience which has much in common with that of the mystic. "Modern religion bases its knowledge of God and its account of God entirely upon experience. It has encountered God. . . The moment may come when we are alone in the darkness under the stars, or while we walk by ourselves in a crowd, or while we sit and muse. But after it has come our lives are changed, God is with us, and there is no more doubt of God." Similarly the American writer William James describes this mystic relationship between man and the divine. "God comes, we know not whence, into the conflict of life. He works in men and through men. He is the immortal part and leader of mankind."

A Conscious Co-operator with the Divine.

Men in general are unconscious co-operators with the divine in the grand cosmic scheme of evolution, whilst on the other hand the mystic is a conscious cooperator. The religious man prays to the divine, the mystic converses with it; he enters Nature's cabinet, and is entrusted with a portion of her secret purposes. The ordinary man takes as his guide the experiences of the past and of the present, but the divine with whom the mystic converses knows also the future. If one could step back to the beginning of this century, and live through these years again, one's actions would often be regarded as foolish because based on knowledge not possessed by others. We base our opinion of India's fitness for self-government on the characteristics of the past and current generations of Indians, but what will be the character of the generation just emerging into maturity? We do not know, though there are many indications of important changes, which the mystic may have received a hint of, and his actions based on such knowledge may cause him to be dubbed an "impatient idealist."

The character of a generation depends largely on the presence or absence of a few great leaders. Take away a Newton, a Watt, an Arkwright, and a Stevenson, with a score or more such leaders, and what would have become of our nineteenth century? Remove a Tata from India, and the recent industrial developments here would vanish likewise. Has India produced no great leaders in the past, and will the coming generation be barren of these? Perhaps not. Those who asked "can any good come out of Nazareth" were mistaken.

The Father Star.

What is this mysterious entity which Mr. Wells describes in his recent book? The Psychical Research Society would whisper the words "subliminal self"; Sir Oliver Lodge would tell us that only a small portion of our real self is in incarnation, and that much the greater part of us is not manifested in the flesh. The Christian would speak of our Guardian Angel, the Greek of the Augoeides, the Zoroastrian of the Ferouer, the Theosophist of the Monad, and the Chaldean of our Star-Angel. The trained mystic would tell us of our Father-Star. The incarnation of a very advanced soul is an event amongst the community of mystics, who are in touch with the Father-Star, and hence the saying, "we have seen his star in the east." The number of stars in our sidereal system and the number of souls undergoing evolution are of the same order of magnitude, and each one of us may be an ambassador or messenger from our Father-Star. Mr. Wells is mistaken in supposing that the god which speaks to him is the same god that speaks to other mystics. The thirty crores of gods, said to exist in India, is an arithmetical fact, because there are 300,000,000 inhabitants.

To men in general the Star-God is silent, or appears only in the faint whisperings of conscience. To Shakespeare and Tennyson it was the inspiration which made the poet. In a St. Teresa it speaks aloud, and becomes a permanent and intimate communion. In Joan of Arc it transformed a peasant girl into the saviour of a kingdom, in Cromwell it suspended and transformed a dynasty, in Hunyadi Janos it rescued a continent from the Turk; but only a few even of advanced mystics are able to realise the dictum, "I and my Father are one."

The Practical Mystic.

Lord Roseberry explains the success of Cromwell as due to the combination of the terrestrial and the celestial, and this is true. When the practical mystic acts, the man of earth and the man of heaven are mutually cooperating. The man of earth may not know much, but the man of heaven is relatively omniscient. Hence it is said, the practical mystic makes no mistakes and misses no opportunities. Indian politicians complain that they have been saying for years what Mrs. Besant has recently advocated but no one would listen, whilst they listen immediately to Mrs. Besant. Quite so. This is because the practical mystic speaks with power; he chooses the psychological moment, and works in cooperation with the celestial. The god within the mystic, and the gods within the hearts of the hearers are in mutual cooperation, and the audience, or the nation gives the response required. Mr. Chemberlain tells us that Mrs. Besant was engaged in "a dangerous political agitation." But why was it dangerous? Simply because it was effective. To whom was it dangerous? It was dangerous to those who are blocking the wheels of evolution, who are in opposition to the spirit of the times, to the Mrs. Partingtons who are trying to sweep back the Indian ocean with a mop; who are working against, instead of for, the great wave of freedom which is sweeping around the world; and which is surging through the hearts of Indians with the same vigour and with the same fire as through the hearts of other nations.

Strategic Retreats.

It is said above that the practical mystic makes no mistakes, but this is true only of the celestial counterpart, the Star-Father. The earthy portion may make both mistakes and failures, but these are only moves in the game which the celestial is playing. They are strategic retreats which bring about the ultimate victory. The internment of Mrs. Besant is a case in point. This is an apparent failure, and her enemies were rejoicing over it, as if it gave them the victory. But what are the facts. Since the internment the Home Rule Movement has probably gained more recruits than in all its previous history, and these new recruits are of a most influencial type. Mrs. Besant has made more home rulers by merely sitting interned at Ooty, than her most strenuous propaganda could possibly have accomplished. It will eventually be recognised that the internment was the greatest blunder the forces of reaction could have made. The practical mystic has scored by it a gigantic success.

It has further been said that the mystic misses no opportunity, and of this also we have an instance in point. When Mrs. Besant had won her victory in the Privy Council, she took up the editorship of a daily paper, and began her political campaign. This was in July 1914, about a fortnight before the commencement of a war which was to transform the world; and without this war her political activity would have been useless. Did Mrs. Besant know of the coming war when she took the paper? Perhaps not, but whether she did or did not is not material, for the celestial portion of her certainly knew, and in the case of the mystic, it is the celestial counterpart which guides the action, and in this way no opportunities are missed.

A Unique Instrument.

It is often asked why did Mrs. Besant leave her post as leader of a spiritual movement, and take up politics. Mystics as a rule avoid dabbling in politics, and perhaps it is only during great crises in the world's affairs such as the present that this rule is openly broken. At these times work may need to be done which can only be accomplished by one who can consciously cooperate with the divine, and take orders directly from the celestial. No one could have awakened India to the part it had to play in the coming civilisation, as a self-governing section of the British Empire, except Mrs. Besant. To describe her as ignorant of politics is manifestly absurd. She was a trained politician, gaining victories over opposing forces of enormous weight whilst many of us were imbibing our mother's milk. Being therefore both a mystic and a trained politician, she was in a sense a unique instrument for the work. Just as it is said, "scratch the Russian and you will find the Tartar," so we may likewise say, scratch the Indian and you will find the mystic. He may show little of it on the surface, but it is embedded in the marrow of his bones. No one but the mystic can really reach the Indian heart, and Mrs. Besant possesses that heart. She will be known in future as the Mother of India, the India that will be free, for on that freedom she has set her heart and devoted her life. To the Indian there is nothing more sacred than a mother, at whose domestic shrine all alike must worship. To cast aspersions upon the mother is the greatest of all insults to the Indian. However previously divided, this at once unites the family. It is this filial emotion now focussed on Mrs. Besant, the most powerul emotion of which India is capable, which has been universally roused to fever heat by her internment. Her former enemies even immediately rally to her side, for this filial instinct is an irresistible force in the Indian heart. The internment was a master stroke, not of men but of gods, and against these Olympian forces the opponents of India's emancipation are pitting their puny strength. Let them beware.

HOME RULE AND MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

RAJA OF KOLLENGODE ON GOVERNMENT'S HALTING POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 7.

In the course of a letter to the press regarding Home Rule the Raja of Kollengode says:—

"It would be idle to deny that even before the action taken against Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, there has been a growing volume of opinion in favour of particular changes which that gifted lady had so persistently advocated for the last two or more years of her eventful life. Since her internment, the agitation in favour of those changes as voiced in the Indian Press and on many platforms has been so insistent that authorities in England may be excused if they think that practically the unanimous opinion of India approves and asks for them. Under the circumstances it would be a mistake for people like myself who deprecate such revolutionary changes as wholly premature, to sit quiet relying on the Government of India to prevent their immediate or very early accomplishment."

LET THE AUTHORITIES SAY.

Regarding the recent internments he says:—"After the press communiqué it cannot in reason be contended that Mrs. Besant's internment, whatever the merits of it may be, is intended to strike at our national aspirations or at constitutional agitation for the fulfilment of those aspirations. As, however, the agitation which has sprung up has greatly added to confusion of thought and as it is made to appear that educated classes in India are practically unanimous in demanding immediate grant of Home Rule as sketched by Mrs. Besant, it is the obvious duty of those who think that to grant such home rule would be disastrous, to say so without delay, not only here publicly, but also to the authorities in England in whose hands the final decision rests."

MRS. BESANT'S SCHEME.

Continuing he says "I say emphatically that nothing could be more disastrous than the introduction of Mrs. Besant's scheme of home rule in this country. I am of the decided opinion that we are not now fit to have complete self-government in the form propounded by Mrs. Besant. If such self-government were introduced to-morrow, I feel quite certain that there would be chaos, antagonism of race against race, class against class, caste against caste and creed against creed. Taking our own province, the bitterness between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, which now manifests itself in harmless though irritating attacks in rival newspapers, would assume far more more formidable dimensions when it became a struggle for real power." He adds "If the question had been left with the Memorandum of the 19 elected Members, which it is understood has gone up to the Secretary of State, we might have left the thing alone, though even under that scheme landholders like myself run considerable risks. But Mrs. Besant's scheme of home rule goes much further than the memorandum of the 19 members."

HALTING POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Rajah also remarks "While I feel that complete self-government must come only gradually, and that attempts to force its pace may do us more harm than good, I feel bound to add that some at least of our present troubles must be attributed to the very halting policy of the Government in introdcing such minor changes in administration as non-official opinion has persistently called for, and which could, even assuming that non-official opinion is wrong, have been tried without any serious risk. His Excellency and his councillors must have been struck at the rapidity with which so many moderates have fallen into line in supporting Mrs. Besant and her creed. Is not this significant and does it not show the Government have no doubt unintentionally succeeded in driving the moderates into the extremists' camp? More than one non-official member of the legislative council has told me that the views of his class are treated cavalierly by the Government in the council, and that they are made to look small in the eyes of their own people. If this were so, it would be a great pity.

REPORT OF LAHORE MEETING.

PROHIBITION WITHDRAWN AFTER L. G.'S PERUSAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

As it appears that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the prohibition by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the publication of reports of the meeting held in the Bradlaugh Hall on the 28th June, it may be stated that the order was withdrawn after the Lieutenant-Governor had perused a report of the proceedings and had satisfied himself that the speeches had been moderate, and that their publication might safely be permitted.

The Fellows of the T. S. Cambay assembled in a meeting on the 6th instant under the presidentship of Mr. H. J. Bhatt, expressed their deep sense of gratitude and unswerving devotion to their leader and president of the T. S. Mrs. Besant, and further expressed its deep sense of sympathy for her revered self, and her worthy coworkers, Messrs. G. S. Arundale, and B. P. Wadia. It further resolved to contribute its humble mite towards the fund opened by Sir S. Subramania Iyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D., as a mark of its devotion to Mrs Besant.

The Government of Madras are steadily strengthening the staff of touring veterinary assistants in taluks bordering on the Mysore province and the Nizam's dominions with a view to preventing the spread of epidemic diseases particularly rinderpest into this presidency. The question of the desirability of supporting these preventive measures by the establishment of an increased number of veterinary hospitals in the affected area is under consideration.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 7.)

right, they are ours." But the great burst of shells round and amongst them and exploding bombs quickly dispelled that idea. Although many people in accordance with instructions of their employers proceeded to basements and other comparatively safe places, hundreds of thousands watched the spectacle from open doors, and windows, roofs and streets.

When the raiders got beyond the City, anti-aircrafts guns ceased fire and our airmen were seen making towards the squadron from various directions. The enemy thereupon ascended into hazier atmosphere and although sharp reports of machine-guns could be heard it was impossible from the City to follow the events closely. All together, the enemy's stay over the City lasted about twelve minutes.

Among the numerous distinguished spectators of the raid were the Premier, Mr Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, London County Council has issued a statement assuring parents that their children were safer in school than in the streets and expressing the hope that parents would leave their children entirely to the care of teachers during the raids. Stories are coming in from several southern and western suburbs of the succession of desperate and exciting aerial duels. Returning raiders viewed from south-eastern suburban town seemed to number over forty, but this was due to bursts of shrapnel showing black against white clouds. Fieldglasses revealed twenty-six machines, apparently twenty-one German and five British. The latter were attacking vigorously judging from the bursts of machinegun fire. German machines were much bigger than the British. One British airman most courageously flew to meet the approaching fleet passed right through and turned and joined the pursuers. No bombs were dropped on this town, but sharpnel fragments were numerous as the guns were very active. Most of the hospitals in the bombed area were burst, but generally this raid was not so serious as the last.

FURTHER DETAILS OF RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

Recd. 1 a.m., July 8.

The raid on London was but an incident, though an outstanding incident of the most amazing series of air battles far from the coast to London and then back over the Channel to the south of the Scheldt. Hundreds of thousands witnessed the spectacle beneath comparatively low clouds especially the fight over southern suburbs. The German attack was plainly directed against civilian population; aeroplanes swooped very low to drop their bombs. No military or munitions establishment was struck, or apparently aimed at, though large hospitals conspicuously flying Red Cross, just escaped many bombs. Though the enemy was twenty minutes over London, the actual period during which bombs were dropped, did not exceed four minutes. The enemy then ascended to the great height and made off. The noise during the attack was terrific. First of all, anti-aircraft guns barking like machine-guns and surrounding raiders with the curtain of fire which it seemed impossible for them to escape and then the rattle of machine-guns as British airmen closed in. This was followed by heavy explosions of bombs and shattering of glass. Immediately explosions ceased the streets again became crowded with people, and had much the usual aspect except for numerous special constables and speeding ambulances and fire-engines.

An admirable feature was the prompt and cool work of voluntary organisations. These included women doctors and nurses. Special constables seemed to spring from earth for work of rescuing and tending the dead and the wounded. Anger and determination were the dominating sentiments of the population after the raid.

LOSS OF MAILS NOTIFIED.

FROM CEYLON AND ADEN TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., July 8.

The Post Office notifies the loss of mails from Ceylon, dated June 13th and from Aden dated, June 22nd.

REV G. A. CAMPBELL BELL.

APPOINTED TO VICARAGE OF TRESMERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 7-35, p.m., July 8.

The Rev. G. A. Campbell Bell, formerly Chaplain, Indian Ecclesiastical Service, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Tresmere Cornwall.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

PASSED IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 8.

Recd. 1 a.m., July 8.

The Chamber has concluded several days' secret debate on the conduct of operations by adopting a vote of confidence in Government by 375 votes to 23 after a stirring appeal by M. Painleve for the continuance of endurance and union, the country has hitherto shown till victory shall be achieved.

AIR-RAID ON NANCY.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF FRENCH MACHINES.

KRUPP WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 8.

Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 8.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The enemy carried out an air raid in the region of Nancy on Friday. The hospital was bombed and three persons were killed and four wounded. Several were wounded at Eperney. Eighty-four French machines performed a series of brilliant operations on Friday night, some attacking towns far inside the enemy territory as reprisal for German bombardments of open towns. Eleven dropped two and a half tons of bombs on Treves causing fires, one of which broke out in the Central Station. Six bombed Ludwigshafen and the great Baden aniline works burst into flames.

One machine, piloted by Sergeant-Major Gallois, bombed the Krupp works at Essen. It started at two minutes past nine in the evening and returned at quarter past four in the morning having covered 450 miles.

Military establishments at Coblenz and stations of Sirson and Thionville were bombed. Another series of operations above enemy lines was most successful. Altogether thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped. Two of our machines did not return.

CONVOY PROCEEDING FROM BAQUBA.

ATTACKED BY TURKISH IRREGULARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Mesopotamia 20th June:—

A convoy proceeding from Baquba was attacked by Turkish irregulars. But the enemy were driven off with loss.

June, July and August are the hottest months of the year, but no effort has been spared to render life in the Tigris valley as bearable as circumstances would permit. All reports indicate great improvement in the comfort and health of the troops and the weekly returns of sick continue to show decided improvement on the corresponding figures for last year. Some relief may be expected from the Shamal or north-west wind which usually blows during part of July and August.

LATE DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

CONDOLENCE MEETIXGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

A largely attended and representative public meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Raja Narendranath, a retired Deputy Commissioner. The following resolution was moved by the Hon. Pundit Sheonarain, Advocate:—

That the citizens of Lahore in a meeting held in the Bradlaugh Hall do hereby place on record their profound and deep sorrow on the sad demise of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, and foremost among the Indian public men and politicians, who worked selflessly and most zealously for the cause of his country for over a period of sixty years and the sacred memory of whose saintly life will always be enshrined in grateful hearts of his countrymen, and whose lifelong self-sacrifice for the cause of his country will for ever prove a source of spiritual inspiration to the present and future generations of his countrymen and convey their heartfelt condolence to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

The Hon. Mr. Bakhishi Sohan Lal seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Muhurum Ali Chishti, Dr. Gokalchand Malik, Mr. Barkat Ali of the "Observer", Mohsin Shah, Sardar Narain Singh and others.

The resolution was carried the whole audience standing.

BANGALORE, July 7.

A meeting was held on Thursday by the residents of Bangalore City to express sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It is proposed to hold a meeting to the same effect at Mysore on Monday next.

RANGOON, July 8.

At a mass meeting with the Hon. A. K. A. S. Pamal in the chair, held at the Empire Theatre, this evening, a resolution was unanimously carried, expressing profound regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and conveying their sorrowful condolences and sympathy to his family.

Another resolution was passed that in view of the high regard in which the deceased was held by the citizens of Rangoon an honourable memorial should be erected there to perpetuate his memory.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION.

A COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

The "Agarkar Day" was celebrated yesterday at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Bombay, Professor D. K. Karve presiding. Professor Karve said Mr. G. G. Agarkar was a practical social reformer. Mr. D. G. Padhye, dwelling upon the life-work of Mr. Agarkar, said the latter based his case for social reform not on mere sentiment but on rationalism.

A cosmopolitan dinner was subsequently held. About 125 ladies and gentlemen, belonging to different communities, sat down to dinner. Several persons of the "depressed classes" were also among the dinners, and they all sat together at a common table.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

such as this; but it is absurd to compare London, the hub of the financial world, with Athens or imagine that experiments which were attempted in Athens at a time when Greece was not in particularly good odour financially and was small enough to be taken under the financial wing of protecting powers, can be lightly tried in Great Britain.

KAISER'S INVESTMENTS IN U. S.

Nothing in the inexplicable history of modern German diplomacy is more puzzling than Prussia's defiance of the United States that finally brought the great American Republic into the war on the side of the Allies. The fact that I mentioned many months ago that America might have served as a City of Refuge to the Kaiser in the event of his being driven out of Europe, is in my mind as I consider this point, and, that this has undoubtedly passed through the minds of the Imperial family is proved by the enormous extent of their investments in various enterprises in the United States. One can only assume that the rulers of Prussia were badly served by their intelligence department across the Atlantic; that they here gave a glaring example of their inability to correctly judge the character of other peoples, or that having gone so far in this terrible war, forces are now more than they can control. I have before me some facts showing to what extent Kaiser Wilhelm and his family are financially committed in the United States. In a group of leading railway bonds the "All Highest" himself has no less than one million pounds invested, while the Empress has one hundred thousand pounds invested in similar securities. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, and other close relatives have between them a couple of million pounds in American Railway bonds. It has long been known that the German Emperor is heavily interested financially in the great German-American shipping companies and the German liners that the United Sattes have seized, include the biggest passenger ship in the world in which H's Imperial Majesty is financially concerned. Even more notable as proof that the Kaiser had not anticipated war with the United States, is the fact that the big investments he held in Canada before the war, were transferred to ownership of nominees in the United States. How singularly selfish the Kaiser is and how little real patriotism he has, may be gathered from the fact that such agents as Dr. Dernburg, who were supposed to be in the United States for the purpose of propaganda in their country's interest, really had the worldly interests of their sovereign as their first concern. It was ever thus with the Hohenzollerns. With the exception of the Emperor Frederick, it is a question whether any of the family from Frederick William and Frederick the Great downward, had ever looked on Germany generally and Prussia in particular as anything else as material for their own glorification.

THE PROPOSED TRADE BANK.

Last week I referred to the debate in the House of Commons on the new scheme for starting a British Trade Bank and ventured to suggest that much of this criticism was inspired by Joint Stock Bank interests; it was certainly to a great extent amateurish and aired by that class of member who is a talker on most subjects and versed in few. Mr. Bonar Law was unfortunately away at the time, otherwise the debate might have ended differently for he is listened to with great respect by the House and usually carries his view on business matters.

It is certainly to be hoped that the House of Commons will not delay in reviving the subject and dealing effectively with the proposed measure. How urgent it is considered by the more intelligent and far-sighted of the business community may be gathered from the history of its inception and the circumstances that caused the outburst of criticism in the Commons. In fact, it has been a case of "the more haste the less speed." It will be remembered that last Autumn a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to consider and report on the advisability of such an institution. This Committee issued a report and a scheme. Pressure was then put on the Government by the Press and leading Chambers of Commerce to deal with the matter without delay. Mr. Runciman, who was then in office, thought it unnecessary to put the matter before the House of Commons and asked Lord Faringdon to form an institution for the purpose. Lord Faringdon showed commendable energy and dispatch, the Government approved the scheme, foundation capital of a million was obtained, and a Royal Charter conferred. Then the matter was delayed by a flood of criticism in the House of Commons. This was quite unexpected and it must not be forgotten that if the critics are as sincere as they profess they had had plenty of opportunity to air their opinions and forward the Government.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Since his return from Simla the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been visiting different centres and consulting fellow workers as to further steps to be taken to bring about the reversal of the orders of internments and to settle the programme of organised work in support of the scheme of Self-Government or Home Rule on the lines laid down by the Congress and Moslem League. He has already visited Lucknow where among others he discussed matters with the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad and the Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan, secretary of the Moslem League. He has also visited Allahabad, Benares, and Bankipore. At the last place he had a long conference with Mr. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque, the Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahai and some other Bihar leaders. The Pandit has arrived at Bombay, and after Bombay he will visit Madras, Calcutta, and Nagpur. Besides other smaller subscriptions, one gentleman has subscribed Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of this work.

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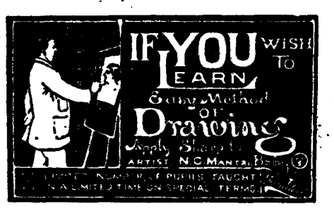

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The monsoon is extremely weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Konkan and local in Rajputana. A few flaffs also occurred in north Burma and north-east Baluchistan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein four inches, Victoria Point and Mergui three, Myitkyina one, Tavoy,, Tezpur and Dhubri two, Dibrugarh, Shillong, Burdwan and Bogra one and half, Narayanganj two, Simla and Ahmedabad one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Central India and the United Provinces, and decrease in Rajputana.

SIMLA, July 8.

A break has set in over the field of Arabian current. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Orissa, east of United Provinces, Central India west, Konkan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Central Provinces.

The Principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island one and half; Myitkyina three; Silchar one and half; Darjeeling one; Jalpaiguri three; and Ranchi one and half.

Forecast:—No great change.

EARTHQUAKE AT PEGU.

BONNET OF FAMOUS PAGODA CRASHES DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

On Thursday an earthquake was felt at Pegu, 46 miles from Rangoon, when the bonnet of the famous Pagoda was taken off its pedestal and crashed to the ground. The bonnet was very valuable, being studded with numerous priceless gems, all of which were scattered about. Strict precaution has been taken to prevent theft of jewels. Some years ago, a similar mishap took place to the bonnet which was damaged.

The Lieutenant-Governor sent the following telegram through his Private Secretary to the Deputy Commissioner, Pegu:—His Honour is much distressed to hear of the damage done by the earthquake to the beautiful Shwe Mawdaw Pagoda and would be glad, if you would kindly convey his sympathy to the Pagoda Trustees.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.736	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	,,
Dew Point	77.5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	,,
Minimum	80.1	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	183	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.03	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.86	,,
Do. do. year	18.75	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on still.	LOW WATER. Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on still.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in		July	h.	m.	ft. in
Sat.	7	m 0	23	27 9	7	m	6	17	14 6
Sun.	8	m 1	17	31 3		m	7	24	17 0
		1	21	27 11	8	m	7	12	15 1
		1	59	29 11			8	10	16 8
Mon	9	m 2	12	27 8	9	m	8	0	16 2
		2	42	29 3			8	58	16 7
Tues	10	m 3	9	27 3	10	m	8	58	17 6
		3	27	28 4			9	52	16 8
Wed	11	m 4	13	27 7	11	m	9	51	18 11
		4	45	27 3			10	50	16 11
Thu	12	m 5	24	27 1	12	m	11	4	2 2
		5	7	26 3			11	54	17 1
Fri	13	m 6	47	25 10	13		0	28	21 1
		6	7	25 4					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 7 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h 32·2m. p.m. First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38·4m p.m; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10·8m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41·9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.65in. and Jaipur 0.22in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West: Ahmedabad has had 1.00in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces. Saugor reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.15in., Mormugao 0.14in. and Karwar 0.53in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south, Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been further decrease of precipitation. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and the Konkan and local in Gujarat and Central India West. Isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces. Winds have again decreased in strength in the north-east Arabian Sea.

A few showers may occur in Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Konkan and possibly on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Dumbire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (6th July)	93.1	83 7	66	..	0	..
Jask	93.6	82 1	65	..	0	—0.05
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th July)	91.1	85.1	82	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100 5	84.8	62	..	2.29	+1.31
Rawalpindi	95.6	78.5	65	..	14.61	+11.17
Lahore	96.0	82.0	65	..	3.25	+0.42
Hissar	95.0	79.8	72	..	3.71	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	90.5	81.2	81	..	6.02	+0.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.3	78.1	84	0.69	4.66	+0.08
Mainpuri	86.8	79 3	87	..	5.02	+0.71
Jhansi	89.0	75.5	77	..	3 94	—3.72
Cawnpore	89.8	79 5	83	..	5 94	+0.97
Allahabad	91.4	79.2	75	..	8 34	+0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.3	87 0	65	..	0	—0.33
Karachi	86	81.0	87	..	0.04	—1.14
Ajmer	84.2	73.4	86	0.65	11 28	+7.64
Jaipur	91	74.7	86	0.22	9.15	+3.34
Kotah	87.0	75.6	69	0.00	12.18	+3.12
Mount Abu	76	66.4	99	..	24.15	+14.23
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	88.0	78 5	70	..	7.47	+4.74
Dwarka	86	78 1.7	78	0 02	4.41	+1.14
Veraval	83.6	81.4	85	..	17.04	+12.48
Rajkot	90	73.9	87	..	11.04	+4.50
Simtangar Para	89.0	76 8	84	..	9.41	+4.39
Surat.	87.1	77 5	73	0.08	19.88	+5.84
Ahmedabad	91	75 6	87	1.00	14.44	+7.59
Deesa	90.0	77.0	90	0.03	10.92	+7.14
Dwarwich	85	77 0	78	..	18.54	+12.75
Indore	84.8	71 9	84	0.15	9.43	+4.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	87.8	74 9	81	..	11.66	+0 09
Raipur	84.8	73.0	88	0.18	11 68	+4.84
Hoshangabad	88.1	73.4	89	..	15.42	+0.75
Khandwa	88.6	74.9	76	0 04	10.80	+0.77
Akola	91.9	74.1	68	..	6.84	+0.58
Amraoti	90.2	74.1	67	..	6.51	—1.06
Nagpur	91.1	73 8	73	..	11.15	—0.38
Chanda	93	78.2	69	..	14.95	+4.95
Saugor	86.6	75.8	73	..	21 34	+9.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	80.2	80	..	16 19	—8.50
Ratnagiri	85	75 1	84	0.15	32.11	—8.82
Mormugao	85	77.1	88	0.14	31.11	—8.49
Karwar	85.5	75.0	90	0.53	47.25	—4.24
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73.0	62	0.01	1.01	—4.65
Ahmednagar	90	67.8	66	..	3.35	—2.48
Poona	87.0	69.6	78	0.01	4.58	—4.38
Sholapur	96	4 1 6	63	..	3 99	—2.44
Bijapur	93.1	69 2	71	..	6.65	+2.10
Belgaum	80	65.7	92	0.02	11.56	+0.37
Aurangabad	91.1	69.2	75	..	8 68	+4.26
Hyderabad (Deccan)	93	68.4	62	..	0.88	—1.44
Hyderabad	96.0	78 0	74	..	2 99	—2.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	76 4	82	..	59.69	+11.46
Calicut	85.0	76.9	88	..	66 29	—5.02
Cochin	86.8	76 7	86	..	92.47	—1.90
Colombo	86	0.74 1	96	..	0.59	—2 93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Kanthyanam	97.1	51.2	78	..	8.69	+2.79
Bellary	98	1 4.6	14	..	2.64	+0.26
Cuddapah	100	0 2 1 3	54	..	3.12	—0.88
Madras	96.0	79 6	74	..	6.89	+3.53
Bangalore	88	5 6.2 6	70	..	3.43	—0.32
Coimbatore	94.2	72.0	72	..	0.74	—1.40
Trichinopoly	17.0	75.1	04	..	2.49	—1.18
Negapatam	96.2	80 0	70	..	4.66	—0.17

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th July, 1917, was 29.932 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE PROBLEM OF DRUNKENNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As convener of a Special Committee of the Mysore Representative Assembly constituted by the Government of Mysore to consider and suggest measures for reducing drunkenness amongst the people, may I invite the considered opinions and valuable practical suggestions of all who may be interested in this question, so that I may be enabled to place their views and proposals before our committee meeting to be held shortly.

As the question is an all-important one calculated to accelerate the material and moral progress of our masses and as the Government is anxious to solve the problem by taking such restrictive measures for reducing intemperance as may be found necessary and practicable in the interests both of the Government and of the population (particularly the latter), I shall be very happy to receive,—whether through your columns or to my personal address,—suggestive communications from all quarters not only of Mysore but also of all the Presidencies in India, as the subject is one affecting the welfare of the whoe world and as any successful measures initiated by our progressive Government of Mysore will necessarily react on the views and the policy of other Provincial Governments and lead to the adoption of similar measures by them also.

The interval yet before me for convening the final meeting of our special committee being very short, I request all intending correspondents to kindly communicate their views to me (or to you) by about the 15th August 1917.—Yours, etc.

HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.

3rd July 1917.

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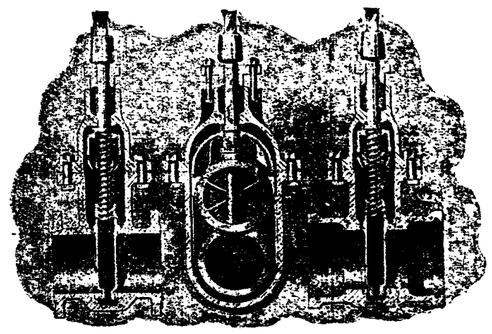

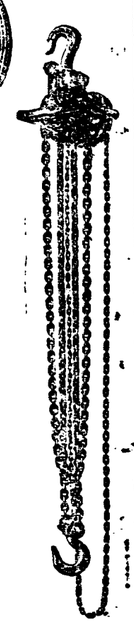

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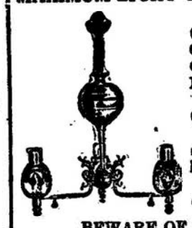

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